107

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,734—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in BOMBAY.—Delivered free.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st January, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage ... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ... „ 335

The Canara is due in London on 23rd March. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th January 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged:—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.	
Speke Hall	J. Brand	2700	400	on 31st Jan.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2300	300	about 25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	Owen Lloyd	2700	400	„ 24th Mar.
Speke Hall	J. Brand	2700	400	„ 31st Apl.

Passage Money ... Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES, AND BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged:—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

	Commander	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
CASTALIA	John Cringle	2200	424	about 1st Feb.
ANGLIA	John Anderson	2253	400	„ 15th Feb.

Passage Money ... Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

	Commander.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
BRITANNIA	Robert Hutchinson	...	...	about 12th March.
OLYMPIA	John Craig	2000	300	„ 27th March.

Passage Money ... Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. BOMBAY TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.

MAHARAJAH will sail about 30th January.

SHAH JEHAN will sail about 11th February.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
13th January, 1880. Agents.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. ETTORE, Captain C. LAZARICH, will be despatched for the above ports on the 31st January, 1880.

or Freight, Passage, etc., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
assoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1880.

NOTICE.

ONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. NERISSA, from LONDON, are hereby informed of the Steamer's IVAL and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS out delay.

ll claims must be presented and passed by the Captain before departure of the Steamer. None other will be admitted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
mbay, 28th January 1880.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A
DIGEST OF THE CASES
REPORTED IN THE
BOMBAY LAW REPORTS, Vols. 1 to [illegible]
AND
INDIAN LAW REPORTS, BOMBAY SERIES,
Vols. 1 and 2,
[illegible] an Index of Names of Cases.
[illegible] Table of Cases overruled, reversed, dissented from
BY
REGINALD BRANSON,
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE,
Barrister-at-Law.

Price Rs. 15, Postage 8 Annas.
THE TIMES OF INDIA OFFICE,
No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	31st Jany.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
	VENETIA	2726	460	J. Orman	28th do.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. M. Johnson	10th do.
(s)	KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3900	600	...	1st May.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. S. Hall	30th Jan. 1880
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	13th Feb. 1880.
GWALIOR	2782	450	J. C. Babot	27th do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	13th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. D. Mudie	31st Jan. 1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, CAPT. R. COLLIN, 2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

For plans of Cabins and for further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th January 1880.

N. B.—To be followed by the S. S. TRENTHAM HALL about the 5th March.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the Bombay Gazette Office. on the
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VOLUNTEER MEETINGS.

TREACHER & Co. have on hand a Magnificent Assortment of ARTICLES SUITABLE AS PRIZES FOR SHOOTING AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

GOBLETS
In a variety of Sizes and Handsome Designs.
In pure Standard Silver from Rs. 117 to Rs. 300.
Electro-plate from Rs. 18 to Rs. 180.

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS,
Consisting of 2 Soda Water Tumblers, and 1 each Sherry and Champagne Glasses, Fitting into one.
Plain from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30.
Engraved from Rs. 27 to Rs. 40.

BEER MUGS,
In best Electro-plate,
With or without lids.
Plain from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.
Engraved from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 45.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FIELD GLASSES.
FITTED DRESSING BAGS.
PALANQUIN CLOCKS.
POCKET BOOKS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
SPIRIT FLASKS.

And numerous other Articles to which an inspection is respectfully invited.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WANTED,

A COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER to erect and take charge of about 50 Cotton Looms with preparing Machinery. Candidates must send copies of their testimonials and state what pay they are willing to take. Engagement for a term of years will be required. Both Europeans and Natives are invited to apply to

"COTTON," Buxar.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED, PARSEE or NATIVE STATION MASTERS, ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS and SIGNALLERS. Commencing salary Rs. 21, Rs. 38, and Rs. 60, according to qualifications. Also steady EUROPEAN or PARSEE GUARDS, salary according to qualifications. Apply personally or by letter, enclosing certificates of steadiness, to Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Kotree or Multan, or to the Traffic Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur.

G. F. MATHEW,
Officiating Traffic Superintendent, I. V. S. Ry.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Sukkur, the 9th January 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

LESSEE ... MR. R. STEWART.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1880.
THE STEWART TROUPE
will appear in their Grand Extravaganza,
H. M. S. BINNACLE,
being an Original Burlesque
ON
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
With Elegant and Appropriate Music,
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
BY MR. M. FREYBERGER.

Sir Jynken Pedder, K. C. M. G. and sea, Admiral of the Whitey Brown ... Mr. R. Stewart.
Captain Bannisher, of H. M. S. Binnacle ... Mr. R. Stewart, Jr.
Bill Bullseye, unable Seaman ... Miss Annie Lyons.
Jack Jack Straw, A-1 ... Miss Nellie Stewart.
Clementine, the Captain's Daughter ... Miss Docy Stewart.
Little Daffodil, a Nautical Shop-keeper ... Miss Maggie Stewart.
Midshipman Easy, a British Officer ... Master B. Collins.

The Admiral's Relations—Horse Marines—Crew of the "Binnacle"—Cooks, Mates, &c., by a Host of Invisible Supernumeraries.

ACT I.
SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
MAIN DECK OF H.M.S. BINNACLE WITH VIEW OF PORTSMOUTH—SUNLIGHT.

The Sailors' Lament for his love—Bill Bullseye, the one-eyed Tar—The Captain of the Binnacle's Song to his Crew—The Nautical Shop-keeper and the Skipper—The Belle of the Binnacle tells her woe—Arrival of the Admiral of the Whitey Brown—The Lord of High Renown relates his History—Nautical Politeness—Can you Dance a Hornpipe—The Lovers—The Simple Eloquence of a British Tar—Despair—Wait a bit—Clementine the Charming—Bullseye the Bad—And Jack the Jovial—Decide on doing—Something.

ACT II.
SCENE—THE SAME ILLUMINATED—MOONLIGHT.

The Sailors' Lament to the Moon—Daffodil—She never told her love—The Warning—There'll be a change—Sir Jynken's Wooing—Official Utterances—Love's Platform—Aristocratic Trio and Eccentricities—The Elopement—The Treacherous Tar—The Captain and the Cat—A pair of Stays—I am an Englishman—The Oath—Sir Jynken's Indignation—Nautical Etiquette—The Legend of 20 years ago—The Tables turned—The Two Couples—The Beetles—The Spiders—and the Ante-Happy Denouement.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Balcony	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in Uniform Half Price to all Seats.

Dress Circle Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

MUSICAL CONDUCTOR,
MR. HARCOURT LEE, R.A.M.
H. P. LYONS, Agent.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, & THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain BOSELLI, will sail as above on SUNDAY, the 1st February, 1880, at 10 a.m. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a. m. The Company's Steam Launch will leave Apollo Bunder three times between 8 and 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S.S. CASTALIA, Capt. CRINGLE, will sail THIS EVENING for MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 5 p. m. The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 5 p.m. for the convenience of passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st January 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S.S. SPEKE HALL, Captain BRAND, will sail THIS [illegible]. Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 4 p.m. The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 2-30 for the convenience of passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st January 1880.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN who have ALREADY SUBSCRIBED to this Fund, and GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of SUBSCRIBING to it, will be good enough to SEND the AMOUNT of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY.

T. S. WEIR.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS.
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY.
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of all the FAZANDARS or OWNERS of LANDED ESTATES in the District of MAHIM, WADALA, PAREL, WORLEE and BOMBAY is proposed to be convened in St. John's School at Dadur, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, 1880, at 4½ p.m., in order to take into consideration the advisability of memorialising the authorities for the modification of the Bombay Abkari Act V. of 1878.

Gentlemen interested are earnestly requested to attend.

BALKRISHNA & BHAGVANDAS,
Solicitors for the Leading Fazandars.
Bombay, 30th January 1880.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, in the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February next, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

To adopt the Audited Balance Sheets and the Profit and Loss Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

To elect a Director in place of the Director who is retiring but who is illegible for re-election.

To confirm the appointment of the Director who was elected by the Board to fill up a vacancy in their number.

To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Bombay, 28th January 1880. Chairman.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, in the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1880, at 3-30 p m., for appointing Mr. J. SEYMOUR KEAY as Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, in place of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., disqualified, and for that purpose to pass the following Resolutions:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:

(a). The existing Article No. 97 be, and is hereby, cancelled and the following Articles substituted in its place:

97. The general management of the business of the Company, both at the Registered Office in Bombay and at Hyderabad, but subject to the control and supervision of the Directors, shall be in the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Mr J. Seymour Keay shall be the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, and his remuneration for the management of the business of the Company shall be 2½ per cent. upon all monies received for Yarn and Cloth and other articles manufactured and sold by the Company.

Mr. J. Seymour Keay may carry on the said management in either of the above-mentioned places [illegible] which he may not be present by means of a duly constituted attorney (whose remuneration shall be paid by him, and for whose acts and doings he shall be responsible) provided always that, unless in case of serious sickness, the said J. Seymour Keay shall not absent himself from both these places at the same time for more than eight months, during the period of any two years except with the special permission of the Directors, and in the case of such absence he shall carry on the said management at both of these places by Attorney or Attornies.

The salary or salaries of the Mill Hands, Overlookers, Clerks, Managers, and Expenses of the Office establishment at Bombay and Hyderabad shall be paid by the Company. Provided that the expenses of the whole establishment and management at Bombay is to be limited to Rs. 250 per month unless any further sum be specially sanctioned by the Directors.

The Board, in addition to the powers and authorities by the said Act or by these presents, expressly conferred upon them, may exercise all such powers, give all such consents, make all such arrangements and generally do all such acts and things as are or shall be by the said Act and these presents directed or authorised to be exercised, given, made, or done by the Company and are not thereby expressly directed to be exercised, given, made, or done by the Company in General Meeting, but subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the said Act and of these presents, and subject also to such (if any) regulations as are from time to time made by the Company in General Meeting, but no regulation made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if the regulation had not been made.

(b). The existing Article No. 100 be, and is hereby, cancelled and the following Article be substituted in its place:

100. The Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent shall be disqualified, if he becomes incapable to act as such Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, or if he becomes mentally deceased or insolvent or compromises with his creditors or conveys his estate to Trustees for the benefit of his creditors, the Company than in General Meeting may nominate such person or persons, and on such terms as they may think fit, to be such Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

(c). The existing Article No. 101 be, and is hereby, cancelled and the following Article be substituted, in its place:

101. The Secretary, Treasurer and Agent shall have power subject to the sanction and approval of the Directors, to appoint and employ in or for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Company or otherwise for the purposes thereof, and from time to time to remove or suspend such Managers, Bankers, Engineers, Clerks, Brokers, Accountants and other Officers with such powers and duties as he shall think proper.

Notwithstanding this Clause, the Directors shall have full powers and authority at any time, or from time to time, to remove or suspend any of the employees of the Company except the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent aforesaid, and to appoint in his or their place such other persons as they may think proper and also to appoint such Managers, Engineers, Bankers, Accountants, Clerks and Overlookers as they may think proper.

The Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent is at liberty for the purposes of the Company to lend money from time to time to the Company, in current account or as fixed loan at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon between him and the Directors.

That Article 71 of the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

That the words "Three Months" be expunged from that Article and the words "Fifteen Days" be substituted in their place.

That Article 31 of the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

That the words "Three Months" be expunged from that Article and the words "Fifteen Days" be substituted in their place.

By Order of the Directors,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of the Board.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice Matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY: a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

[illegible]AT CLEARANCE SALE,

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"OH! PLEASE DON'T" ... Constance.

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THE WOODS AND FORESTS.

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DEAR SIR,—We beg to request you to call a Special General Meeting to discuss certain propositions which are to be brought up regarding the admixture of short staple Cotton, and of which the requisite notice shall be duly given. We would suggest Tuesday, the 10th proximo, if that day is agreeable to you.

We remain yours faithfully,
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Bombay, 27th January 1880.

IN accordance with the foregoing Requisition a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION is hereby convened for TUESDAY, the 10th of February, 1880, at 4 o'clock p.m.

J. GORDON, Secretary. O. FIEDLER, Chairman.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

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WHISKY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Qts.	26
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

LOST in the FORT on MONDAY NIGHT, 26th instant, a small SKYE-TERRIER BITCH. Handsome reward to the Finder on returning her to A. SMYTHE, at Messrs. Glover and Co.'s, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

A RETIRED Bombay Police Officer, with excellent testimonials, is anxious to obtain employment as Agent or Assistant in any firm. Address P. G., *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 3 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES, W. Nicol & Co.

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. RUSTOMJEE, at N. V. Curranee & Co.'s, opposite C. House.

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FOR SALE, a DOUBLE C-F 500 EXPRESS RIFLE, by Holland, with implements and case complete, almost new and in perfect order. Price Rs. 320. Apply to KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

JOHN JAMESON'S Finest Old IRISH WHISKY, bottled by Iwigg, Brett and Company, of Dublin, for sale at the office of the undersigned at Rs. 27 per dozen. MACNAGHTEN & CASSELS.

AT 5 o'clock on FRIDAY, 6th February, SOUNDY & Co. will SELL by AUCTION BOX 14 at Gaiety Theatre for MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at present the property of the Hon. Mr. ASHBURNER.

PEARSE'S MACHINE KNEADED BREAD, six pice the pound loaf, 23, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FLOWER, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE SHOW, 1880.

THE above Show will be held at the Victoria Gardens on the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd February.

Programmes can be obtained from the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens and from the Honorary Secretaries and Members of the Working Committee. Gentlemen wishing to subscribe or to exhibit at the Show should signify their intention without delay.

A subscription of Rs. 10 will entitle the subscriber to a Season Ticket.

A subscription of Rs. 15 will entitle the holder to a Season Ticket admitting three persons.

SEASON TICKET-HOLDERS ONLY WILL BE ADMITTED ON THE OPENING DAY.

Subscriptions will be received by Surgeon General W. G. Hunter, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Major Hart, R. E., Dr. Succaram Arjoon, and Messrs. C. Agnew Turner, Nacabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Venayeckrow Ramchander Luxumonjee and Hajee Karim Mahomed Sulimon.

R. G. WALTON,
C. AGNEW TURNER,
SUCCARAM ARJOON,
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Colonel HENRY VAUGHAN, 17th Regiment N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH of this date, after which time no claims will be entertained.

JOHN JACOB, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Dharwar, 29th January 1880.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN who have SUBSCRIBED to the FUND for COLLECTING and FORWARDING INDIAN ARTICLES for exhibition at the forthcoming Melbourne International Exhibition, are requested to PAY their SUBSCRIPTIONS in to the Bank of Bombay.

JOHN GORDON,
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Joint Honorary Secretaries.

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WE have been APPOINTED [illegible]NTS for the [illegible] INSURANCE "PRUSSIAN NATIONAL" STETTIN.

COMPANY ... Marks 9,000,000.
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TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of BUILDING MATERIALS for BRIDGES on the Kathiawar State Railways.

2. Information regarding probable quantities required at each bridge, quality of materials, specification, &c. can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

3. Tenders may be submitted for sections of line or for each bridge at the option of the tenderer.

4. Tenders will be received up to noon of the 15th February.

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. C. RENNIE,
Superintendent of Works, Kathiawar State Railway.
Bhavnagar, 22nd January 1880.

THE
BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE
WILL HOLD A SERIES OF
PUBLIC MISSIONARY MEETINGS
IN THE HALL OF THE
MONEY SCHOOL
ON THE
4TH, 5TH, & 6TH DAYS OF FEBRUARY,
IN THE EVENING.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND TRAVELLERS' DEPARTMENT.

Sixteen varieties in undervests.
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Thirty [illegible] in Socks.
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Brown Canvas Racket Shoes
With Reeded Rubber Soles.
Catalogues forwarded on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
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PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1880 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Second day of Feb next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependant upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 5th day of January 1880.

W. MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions the SALE of the P. and O. S. S. HINDOSTAN, advertised to take place on Monday, the 26th January, is POSTPONED to MONDAY, 9th FEBRUARY.

OAKES & Co., Auctioneers.
Exchange Hall, Madras.

AUCTION SALE OF THE P. AND O. S. S. HINDOSTAN.

OAKES AND CO.,

Under instructions from the Agent of the P and O. Steam Navigation Company, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, at 12 noon, on MONDAY, 9th February,

THE S. S. HINDOSTAN as she now lies stranded near Sadras, about 36 miles south of Madras, with all her Machinery, Boilers, Masts and Rigging, but without the cargo which may be in her, which will be sold separately.

The S. S. Hindostan was built in 1869, is 353 feet long, with 42 feet beam, is of 3,186 Tons and 600 H. P.

HULL is of Iron, the top sides are of Steel from the water line.

MASTS.—Three lower Masts, (all of iron,) and the wire rigging.

COALS, about 300 Tons. FUNNEL, iron.

ANCHORS.—2 bowers (laid out) with about 260 fathoms chain cable.

CAPSTANS.—Two.

PATENT WINDLASS.—One.

ENGINES.—Compound, new in May 1877. Cylinders 102 and 59 in. and are of a valuable description.

BOILERS.—Eight. New in May 1877, with mountings, copper feed pipes, etc., also a large Donkey Boiler.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS AND STORES.—A valuable assortment, and a large quantity of spare gear.

SALOON GALLEY.—Large valuable cooking range and fittings.

BATHS.—Valuable white marble, eleven in number, and the same number of Patent W. C. S.

CABINS.—Saloon and deck.

After the above will be sold,
On account of the concerned,

THE CARGO which may be on board of the vessel consisting of Bale and Case Goods, and a large quantity of Iron, all submerged.

The Purchaser of the Cargo will have to arrange with the Purchaser of the Vessel as to the removal of the Cargo.

AT 5 P. M.

Of the same day will be sold 2 life boats and 2 cutters. They will be beached or moored in the Cooum River opposite the Bandstand, South Beach.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

OAKES & Co.,
Madras. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1880.

We have only had a very moderate extent of business passing this week. The activity in Imports has quietened down considerably, and in Exports transactions are still restricted by the comparative lightness of supplies. There is doubtless more produce coming in than was the case this time last year, but, of Cotton especially, much larger arrivals were anticipated, and people are therefore, to some extent, disappointed with the season so far. In some quarters, in fact an idea is gaining ground, that we shall after all have a poor year again, but we do not think this is justified. True, the Hingunghaut Cotton crop and the first picking of Omra has turned out lighter than was expected, and being almost entirely dependent on these growths for first arrivals we have had short supplies up to date; but Broach and Dhollera are almost beyond doubt now large yields and before long will commence to come in freely; whilst the new Seed crops are favourably spoken of, and will add largely to the weight of produce available for shipment later on.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on 24th instant showed an increase of upwards of 29 lacs in the Cash Balance, arising mainly from additions to private deposits. This practically means an increase in the balances of the Exchange Banks with whom funds are accumulating owing to the comparative slackness in Exports; and to all present appearance this same process must still go on for another week or two. In the interval money must continue extremely easy in the open market, accommodation at call being now obtainable at 2½ per cent.; but the demand from up-country to finance produce cannot be long delayed, and the Bank of Bombay rates will therefore probably be kept unaltered. For the more distant future, however, we must expect dearer money, although rates of discount are scarcely likely to go so high as at one time seemed probable.

EXCHANGE.—After our report was in print, our market last mail-day underwent a decided reaction, and before the departure of the steamer rates gave way 1-16d. to 3-32d. per rupee. For this mail business opened on Monday on the basis of 1s. 8⅛d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8¼d. for 3 months' Credits, and on Tuesday a further partial decline of 1-32d. was established. On Wednesday rates were still weak; but on Thursday, after receipt of advice that Council drafts had brought an average of 1s. 8 3-16d., a steadier feeling set in, and a recovery of 1-32d. took place. To-day the market opened quiet but steady, and has continued so throughout, closing quotations being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8⅛d., 3 months' 1s. 8⅜d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8¼d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 9-16d. For future delivery the Banks will buy at an advance on current rates of 1-32d. for February, 1-16d. for March, and 1-16d. per rupee per month later; but they are not willing sellers forward at proportionate figures. The feeling, in fact, is growing that an after advance, if it comes at all, will be unimportant; as, notwithstanding the increased requirements funds have to face, there seems likely to be no lack well provided [illegible] them. The exchange banks are all drawings seem [illegible] money to begin with; the Council increased level for some be maintained at their present improvement in price there to come; and with any considerable amount of Silver obtaining seems to be a con[illegible] Market. Reuter this afternoon [illegible] the London from Berlin of yesterday's date saying :—[illegible] telegram [illegible]mated that the German Treasury will not [illegible] Silver sales." This, however, has had no effect here in any way. For some time past we have been going on the assumption that no further sales of Silver were probable, so that this intimation does not change the position.

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts remains at 1-16 per cent. premium, but for 60 days' sight there is no current quotation. On China, the rate is nominal at Rs. 222 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight mercantile bills. From Hongkong, the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight, Bank Bills on London is 3s. 10½d. per dollar; and from Shanghai 5s. 3½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In the early part of the week there was little doing, and values receded to Rs. 92⅞ for Fours and Rs. 101⅛ for Fours-and-a-half; but latterly a somewhat firmer tone has been apparent in Fours, buyers have shown more willingness to operate, and the closing quotation is Rs. 93. In Fours-and-a-half, however, there has been no improvement, and we still quote Rs. 101⅛.

Tenders for 10 lacs Bombay Port Trust Debentures, bearing 4½ per cent. interest and repayable in 7 years, were opened yesterday. Offers were made for Rs. 24,70,500, and the allotments were Rs. 10,000 at 99⅞, Rs. 5,000 at 99⅛ and Rs. 9,85,000 at 99.

SHARES.—No special activity is apparent, but with a few exceptions values are well supported. In *Bank* shares we notice a decline of ½ per cent. in Bank of Bombay which close at Rs. 690. Others are unchanged, Agra at Rs. 124, National Rs. 105. In *Land* Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 30 in Colaba and Rs. [illegible] in Port Canning. *Press* shares are irregular. We note an advance of Rs. 25 in Akbar and Dhollera and Rs. 10 in Albert of Kurrachee; but there is a decline of Rs. 25 in Colaba, Rs. 20 in East India, and Rs. 5 in Bellary, Indian, and Mofussil. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares, as a general rule, are very firm. There is a decline of Rs. 4 in Anglo-Indian and Rs. 5 in Madras United, but with these exceptions the movements have all been in favour of holders. We note a rise of Rs. 2 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 in Coorla, Dhurrumsey, Jewraj Balloo, and Khutao Mucconjee, Rs. 10 in Empress, Rs. 20 in Oriental, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Hind[illegible], and Rs. Morarjee Gooculdass Rs. 30 [illegible]ockjee Petit. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies there is a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay Ice, and an advance of like [illegible] in Treacher and Co. Limited.

PIECE GOODS.—The market this week has assumed a quieter appearance all round. To arrive, business has been materially restricted by the weakness in Exchange; while in the bazaar, buyers have not been so anxious to do business, and the clearances are only estimated at a total of about 2,500 to 2,600 packages. In some few cases prices are a shade easier, but as a general rule our quotations are unaltered, and there is no great pressure to sell. Supplies are too moderate for this to become apparent just yet, and there is nothing to indicate that the cessation in the demand will be more than temporary; although any symptom of Manchester prices giving way would probably induce dealers to realise their profits.

In *Grey* Shirtings a moderate business has been done in all widths, and prices are practically unchanged, stocks being moderate. Printers meet about an average enquiry at former prices. Madapollams are in request at previous rates. In T. Cloths the business done has been small, and rates in some cases are rather easier. Jacconets are in steady request at quoted figures. Mulls are inactive, but stocks being comparatively light, quotations are no lower. *Bleached* Goods are fairly steady, and clearances on about an average scale are reported. In *Dyed* and *Printed* and *T. Red* Goods there has been less doing again, and prices, if anything, tend in buyers' favour.

TWIST.—The transactions in English Yarns this week have been on a somewhat less active scale, both on the spot and to arrive, but prices are well supported in the one case by moderate stocks, and in the other by lower exchange. Local Yarns are still very firm, and the mills are able to quit their production without working to stock at covering prices.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Notwithstanding higher prices from home the market here has been quieter, and for Braziers a decline of As. 8 per cwt. has been established. *Yellow Metal* is quiet at a reduction of As. 8 per cwt. *Iron* meets a less active demand, and for Swedish and British Bars a fall of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has taken place, but other descriptions are unaltered.

COALS.—There is practically no movement in prices to report. A steamer cargo of Davison's West Hartley has been sold at Rs. 18½ to arrive, and a re-sale of a steamer cargo of Cardiff has taken place at Rs. 18¼, but as a general rule there are no sellers to arrive. The cargo of Davison's per s.s. Yeddo, now in harbour, has been re-sold at Rs. 18¾ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—A very quiet feeling prevailed in the early part of the week, and up to Tuesday a decline of Rs. 3 per candy had been established. On Wednesday, however, a re-action set in, prices advanced Rs. 2, and on Thursday a further similar rise took place. To-day, with quieter accounts from Liverpool again, a very dull feeling has prevailed, and rates are Re. 1 lower in Omra, Rs. 2 lower in Broach, but unchanged in Dhollera. A considerable business has been done during the week, the sales reported in Bombay alone being about 10,000 bales, of which, however, a considerable proportion is for future delivery. Good Omra for early delivery has met a fair enquiry throughout, receipts of this class being still comparatively small, but the second picking in some districts promises better, and for March the lower grades are most difficult to buy. Broach has fluctuated more widely than any other growth of late, the demand being occasionally very active and some days quite at a standstill. Some small sample parcels have been received, but no supplies of any importance will come in for another fortnight, and there are practically no sellers of February delivery. Dholleras continue well reported of, and, in anticipation of the quality proving exceptionally good, has commanded more attention lately.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878
Total for the Week	20,660	15,362	25,954
Since 1st Sept.	181,894	123,821	198,243
Since 1st Jan.	63,900	51,300	99,806

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 9,410 bales, making a total of 30,260 bales since 1st January, against 18,535 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Oomra, Ready	Rs. 240	= 6 7/32d.
F.G.F. do. do.	" 236	= 6⅛d.
G.F. do. do.	" 232	= 6 1/32d.
Good do. February delivery	" 237	= 6 5/32d.
F.G.F. do. do. "	" 233	= 6 1/16d.
G F. do. do. "	" 229	= 5 31/32d.
Good do. March	" 235	= 6⅛d.
F.G.F. do. do. "	" 232	= 6 1/16d.
G.F. do. do. "	" 228	= 5 31/32d.
Good Hingunghaut, Ready	" 255	= 6 19/32d.
" Broach, March delivery	" 248	= 6 7/16d.
" Dhollera, April	" 230	= 6 1/32d.
F.G.F. do. do. "	" 224	= 5¾d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been dull in the extreme owing to adverse advices from home, and prices have now receded to Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. both ready and forward. Of *Rapeseed* there are no stocks worth talking of, but prices continue to decline, and we now quote Cawnpore Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 5-14, Gujarat Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 6 per cwt. nominal. Of *Gingelly* supplies are beginning to fall off, and prices are accordingly well supported, notwithstanding lower rates in Marseilles. We quote :—White, Rs. 42 to Rs. 43; Mixed, Rs. 39 to Rs. 41; Red, Rs. 37 to Rs. 40-8 per candy.

WHEAT.—There is nothing whatever doing now for export, and prices remain nominally unchanged at Rs. 39 to Rs. 40 for Best White and Rs. 37-8 per candy for No. 2 quality.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	705 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	690
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,220	£25	212-10	6 do	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	950
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p. s	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p. s	850
Port Canning Land *Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	177½

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	990
Alber Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	640
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	455
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	480
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	95
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	85
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,250	all	20 do	325
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	175
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	930
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	300	500	all	50 do	440
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	all	30 do	220
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	235
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	150	1,300	1,000	50 p.s.	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,6 0	Nil	160
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	400
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,325
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	56
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	200	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	25	735
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	480
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	575
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	225
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	400
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	385
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	375	1,000	all	60	890
Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	700	1,000	200	Nil	600
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	705
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	898
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Madras Spining	300	1,250	all	do	350
Madras U. Spining	425	1,000	all	50 p.s.*	1,285
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p. s.*	1,145
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p. s.	900
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	Nil	70
National S. and W. Co. of India	954	1,000	all	40 p. s.	650
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	595
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	82
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	700
Scoonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	640
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	730
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,750
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.	2,675
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	105
Co. of [illegible] Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	70 p. s.	510
Malabar Comp[illegible] Shipping		500	300	36 p. s.	350
Mechanical Building Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mofussil Debenture	1000	500	all	p. s.	16
Prince of Wales Insurance Company		300	300		311
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100		85 p. s.	900
Treacher and Co.	1,290	500	all	10 p. c.	118
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all		110
					17

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	215* 8 0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65 7 8	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-18-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Ditto New Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-14-0
Carolas	" 224
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 106-8-0
Gold Leaf	" 19-1-3
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-2-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-2-3
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-0-0
Pekin Gold Bars	" 18-13-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. CYENUS, 1,069 tons, Captain E. I Penny, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF CORDIGAN, 1,291 tons, Captain O. Hughes, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE BARQUE MATHILDA, 296 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Captain Hogatstein, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE s. s. YARM, 893 tons, Captain F. Fum, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (23rd Dec.), with a cargo of 1,524 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. HENRY BALCKOW, 639 tons, Captain W. Crowder, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 34 horses, and 106 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. P[illegible]MBA, 544 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, will sail to-day for [illegible] Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain F. J. Caldecott, Lieut. Gardiner, Mr. C. R. Kiervander, 12 Govt. officers, and 107 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail, and a cargo of 1,606 chests opium, and general, and the following passengers :—For Hongkong.—Mr. Vaserally Abdoolally and Consul von Aichberger. For Shanghai.—Mr. T. B. Randall and Mr R. P. Francis. For Galle.—Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. W. H. Jarvis and Mr. Noble.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Henry Balckow (s)	Crowder	Bussorah, Dec 29.
	Yarm (s)	Fum	Shield, Dec 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Coast and Cutch.
	C. of Lancaster	Parkhouse	Calcutta.
	Lombardy (s)	Hall	China.
	Culna (s)	Brown	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Cyenus, Penny, to Akyab.
Ship County of Cardigan, Hughes, to E Point.
Barque Mathilda, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Pachumba, Turner, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Schooner Africa, Hogatstein, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Potomac, to Liverpool.
Steamer Yeddo, to Liverpool.
Barque F. Sultan, to Alleppy.
Barque St Aignon, to False Point.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
26 I M Enterprise (s)...Campbell ...Rangoon, Jan 22.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 2.—Steamer Queen Victoria. Barque Shalomith.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
27 Mongolia (s) ... London.
28 Chinsura (s) ... Calcutta and N P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FROM LONDON.

Clan Alpine s—2 cases note paper and 2 cases soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 11 cases ale, Rustomjee Dadabhoy; 2 cases lamps, Byramjee Nowrojee Mody; 10 cases black ink, Shurifally Heptoola.

Khiva s—86 boxes bar silver [Rs 2,20,000], The Agra Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ettore s—40 casks beads, Suriffally Goolam Hoosein.

FROM CAVALLA.

Ettore s—6 cases tobacco, D Macropolo.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—117 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—263 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 27 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 425 cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraz; 45 bales wool, Mootee Jaitha; 54 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee; 325 cwts myrabolams, and 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales wool, Shuriff Durvesh; 200 bales wool, Nussee Khattow; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 39 bales cotton wast, S Moola Tyebjee; 150 bale cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 75 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.

Branksome Hall s—150 bales cotton, John Marshall; 500 cwts wheat, 300 cwts turmeric, and 150 cwts rapeseed, Veerjee Hemraz; 75 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

Yeddo s—50 bales cotton, P Chrystal and Co; 108 cwts coir yarn, Trecomdass Lowjee.

Potomac s—75 casks coccanut oil, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

John C Porter, s—245 cwts myrab lams, Jetta Purshotum; 450 cwts myrabolams, John Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Menzaleh s—14 bales skins, Volkart Brothers.

Surat s—2 boxes silver coins, [Rs 14,400], The National Bank.

Spearman s—5,155⅓ cwts linseed and 4,500 cwts rope seed, Wallace and Co.

Annie Annie s—147½ cwts M of P shells, David Sassoon and Co; 150 cwts horns, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Nelson s—358 cwts rapeseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Salisbury s—520 cwts hides, Volkart Brothers; 759⅓ cwts gingelly seed and 324 cwts ground nuts, W M Bell; 200 cwts black peper, Aspunwall and Co.

Sumatra s—2 boxes silver coins, [Rs 10,650], The French Bank; 1 bale cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

Castalia s—3 bales woolen carpets, Meffre Nevue and Co; 99 cwts ground nuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Scio s—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Scio s—150 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Punjab s—88 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—3 boxes silver coins, [Rs 13,200], A Ebraham; 29 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 15 chests opium, Luddhabhoy Chattoo; 7 chests opium, E J Abraham; 29 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 30 chests opium Hajee Essac Ellias; 89 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Ghunshamdass Sewpursad; 1 chest opium; E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—101 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium; M S Gubbay and Co; 10 chests opium, E J Abraham; 5 chests opium, Punnalall Magonlall; 34 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 16 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 15½ chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall; 11 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron; 5 chests opium, Guneshlal Shobhagmul; 2½ chests opium, Goolabrey Mugalchund; 12 chests opium, Ghunsamdass Sewpursad; 52 chests opium, Tata and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 29th January 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·985
Temperature of the Air	75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·7
Dew Point	61·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·625
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·8
General Direction of Wind*	ESE, NNE, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	191.

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 31.

[Before the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.]

MOTION.

204-76—Prescot and W—Venayek Wassoodew vs Purmanundass Jeewandass—Macfarlane and G and Hearn, C and L.

[Before the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

References from the Bombay Small Cause Court.

31626-79—Chalk and Walker—Hajee Bawa Vuria vs Hajee Soomar Poonja—H W Payne.
22037-79—Munshukhlal M M—Nugindass Hurjiwandass vs Purmanundass Purbhoodass.
25320-79—H W Payne—Luckmidass Khimjee vs Mooljee Canjee.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

677-79—In person—Dayaram Ramdass vs Jeykissondass Purshotumdass.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

447-79—Janardhan G—Shaik Cassum Mahmedbhoy and another vs Beebun Munsooklall—M M—Part heard.
589-79—M M Munsooklall—Itcharam Gungadas vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapoorjee and T.
478-79—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner vs Bomanjee Cursetjee Ashburner—A F Turner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

Kitchin, Captain, R A, on leave, from Secundrabad.

JANUARY 26.

Burt, Captain, R A, on Med Cert, from Rawal Pindee.

JANUARY 28.

Gaye, Surg Major, on leave, from Bangalore.

JANUARY 29.

Richards, Surg Major, on leave, from Deesa.
Hogg, Col, R A, on duty, from Matheran.
Jackson, Surg, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 30.

Hogg, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from Calcutta.
Pemberton, Lieut, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Deolalee.
Hopkins, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Doig, Major, 26th Bombay N I, on duty, from Deesa.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 31st January, 1880.

The Regiment will parade at 4-45 this (Saturday) evening at the Town Hall under the Commanding Officer. Review uniform [illegible] accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
[illegible] and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1. HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay.—Outward Mails from Europe.—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4. Complications in Central Asia.
5. Bombay and the Distress in Ireland—The Distress in Ireland. Public Meeting in Bombay—The Meeting in Madras.
6. European Non-Officials.
7, 8 AFGHANISTAN.
8, 9, 10, 11 Sukkur-Quetta State Railway—[illegible] Frauds—The Naga Expedition.
12. BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Departure of H. E. the Governor—The Movements of Bombay Troops.
13. Departure of H. M.'s Troopship [illegible]—Indian Guarantee Association—Serious Fire at [illegible] Bunder—The Cotton Duties.
14. LEADING ARTICLES—The [illegible] Situation in Afghanistan—The Annexation of [illegible] by the French.
15. LEADING ARTICLES—Free Trade between England and India.
16. LEADING ARTICLES—[illegible] Richard Temple and the Bombay University—The Distress in Ireland—The Native Army.
17. LEADING ARTICLES—Grass Widowed.
18. LEADING ARTICLES—The Dangers of Kerosine.
18, 19, The Byculla Club Dinner to Mr. Maclean.
20, 21, 22, The Insolvency of Messrs. F[illegible], Scott and Company. The Trade Mark Case.
22, 23 BENGAL—MADRAS—CENTRAL PROVINCES—BURMAH—N. W PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—GENERAL NOTES.
24. Military Jottings by a Subaltern.
25. OFFICIAL GAZETTE MISCELLANEA—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North Western Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
26. BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE MONEY MARKET.
27. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
28. ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In Fancy Presentation Boxes at Rs. 1-8 per lb.

OUR thorough experience in the Tea Trade has assisted us in preparing a Tea "Combination" from exceptionally pure and immeasurably superior quality of Indian Teas.

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M. H. MAJU & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

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His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to ache.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangements to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accomodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

JAMES—December 26th, at Chudleigh, Devon, of typhoid fever, Linnœus Walter, second son of Major Frank James, the Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers, aged 15.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MELLOR—January 18th, at Bijnour, the wife of C. W. Mellor, C. S., of a son.

WALLER—January 25th, at Darjeeling, the wife of R. M. Waller, Esq., C.S., Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—DAVIES—January 23rd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. W. McCarthy, George Augustus Thompson, to Mary Constance, eldest daughter of the late Captain Owen Davies, 1-11th Regiment.

DEATH.

FORBES—January 22nd, at Purneah Station, Frederick Sims Forbes, the beloved husband of Agnes W. Forbes.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

THE military preparations of the Russians in Central Asia are the subject of an alarmist and sensational letter from the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. We reproduce the letter this morning, for it deserves attention, although we are far from believing that the Russians are in a positon to seriously contemplate what the correspondent lays to their credit. It is announced in Vienna, he says, that General Kaufmann is taking the necessary measures to concentrate an army of 250,000 to 300,000 men at and near Merv. These splendid figures are beyond the credence even of the *Telegraph* correspondent, and he prudently says that whatever Kaufmann's army may number, they will not, "by a long way," approach a quarter of milion. If we cut down the estimate to 25,000 or 30,000 we shall probably be nearer the mark. That force, if it could once get to Merv, would no doubt dispose of the Turkoman resistance in that quarter, but we are told that General Kaufmann intends to go farther than Merv—even unto Herat. With this object in view he has secured the co-operation of the several rulers of Bokhara and Khiva, and is, besides, negotiating with divers Turkoman tribes whom he hopes to allure to his standard and make use of in his proposed expedition. "Decorations and presents are being lavished upon their chiefs by the Russian Government; promises of abundant plunder and booty are held out to them." Whom are they to plunder? The people of Herat apparently, for Merv is spoken of as only the base of operations, the real objective being Herat, "the key of India." Well, if General Kaufmann and his Turkoman hordes come, not as liberators but as plunderers into that part of Afghan territory, the task of Sir Frederick Haines will be greatly simplified. He will have the Afghans as allies and not as enemies, and our troubles in Central Asia will close as those of Russia really begin. We do not believe that the Russians intend to march upon Herat. The occupation of Merv will be a sufficient achievement for this campaign; once at that point the temptation to rest and be thankful will prove irresistible. And the presence of a Russian force, with or without a cloud of Turkoman freebooters at call, would no doubt seriously add to the commotion in Afghanistan if that advance were not to be counterbalanced by an equally decisive and unequivocal step on our part. If the Russians go to Merv, we must go to Herat, and to Herat it is now certain we shall go. Until we occupy that all-important strategic position, the wild spirits of Central Asia will not recognize as indisputable the fact that the British power is quite as strong, and is in a position to become at a moment's notice quite as formidably aggressive as the Russian. With a British force in Herat we shall be in a position to regulate the affairs of Afghanistan, and give the laws of peace to its turbulent population, but not otherwise. With the railway to Kandahar the [illegible] difficult part of the problem—that of transport—will be easily solved. It is to be noticed that the [illegible] who is, we are aware, in a position to get very exact information about delicate diplomatic secrets—states "confidently" that the Shah's Government is on the best of terms with our own, and that it is quite on the cards that as a result of that good understanding the Persians may get Herat. This rumour has already been mentioned in our columns, and it is worth observing that it is also known at Vienna. We believe the fact to be that the Shah is personally very well disposed towards the British Government, which, with good reason he regards as less inimical to the independence and integrity of his dominions than the Russian. But he is almost alone in the desire, or perhaps we ought rather to say, the disposition, to lean on English rather than on Russian support in the complications which threaten the future of his kingdom. Being despotic his will would undoubtedly prevail once it was decisively expressed, but despot though he be he hesitates to take a final resolution opposed to the views of most of those around him, and nothing short of a distinct engagement on the part of the British Government to see him safe through resulting dangers is likely to make him throw in his lot with us and defy Russia to do her worst. Whether Lord Beaconsfield will surprise the world by undertaking the Protectorate of Persia as a pendant to the Protectorate of Asiatic Turkey remains to be seen. Our own opinion is that he will shrink from committing the Empire to so great a responsibility, the negative results so far of the Protectorate already undertaken not being likely to render any one sanguine as to the prospects of a Persian Protectorate. And unless Persia comes definitively into the British system it would be folly to surrender Herat to her keeping, for, as matters stand at any moment, the Russian Minister at Teheran may recover his ascendency there and Herat would then be virtually a Russian outpost. It is daily becoming more evident that the affairs of Afghanistan, like those of the Turkoman country, cannot be considered wholly apart from the influence and position of Persia, uncertain as the course of that ancient monarchy is visibly becoming under the pressure of the rivalries of England and Russia in Central Asia.

IF the anticipation of a large surplus at the end of the financial year are realized, the Indian public will look to Government to give practical effect to their views on the subject of insurance against famine. We do not care to raise again the question of pledges given, or to criticize the past acts of Government in this respect. What we wish to do is to remind Government that a year or two of good crops should not blind them to the facts regarding Indian famine which they insisted on so strongly two years ago, when they brought in the Licence Tax Act. The principles which the public contended for then, as regards taxation, have at last been admitted by the Indian authorities, and, setting aside the question of direct taxation for India, on which there must always be difference of opinion, the new Licence Tax Bill, with the alterations which Sir John Strachey has expressed his willingness to admit, is accepted by nearly all classes as fair and equitable. The original purpose of the Bill is, however, discarded, and the revenue derived from this taxation is to go into the general revenues of the country. The reason given for this course is that it is found impossible to keep a separate famine fund, that if a deficiency is shown at the end of the year, such a fund practically ceases to exist, whatever may be shown in the accounts. While we are ready to admit the futility of setting apart the proceeds of any particular branch of revenue for any particular purpose, we do think it necessary, in some circumstances, to decide to appropriate a distinct sum from the general revenue for a distinct purpose; and experience has shown that this is necessary here in India, unless we are willing to run the risk of having the stability of our finance upset, and the general improvement of the country stopped periodically by the recurrence of famine.

Two years ago Lord Lytton, in his always felicitous style, described as graphically as words could do it, the invariable and unsatisfactory action of all previous governments, so far as regarded insurance against famine. He said :—"I can well imagine that many of those I am now addressing may be disposed to say to me, 'your good intentions are possibly sincere, but the path to the nethermost pit is already paved with good intentions. Promise is a good dog, but Performance is a better; we have often heard the bow wow of the first; we have yet to see the tail of the second. We have been told over and over again by the highest authorities that India is to be insured against famine in this way, or in that; but when famines come upon us, we find that the promised way is still wanting. The current claims upon the activities and resources of the Government of India are so numerous, so pressing, so important, official forces and imperial funds so necessarily limited, that when once the daily, hourly strains of a great famine has been removed from a wearied administration and impoverished treasury, its fearful warnings are soon forgotten, its disquieting ghosts are quickly exorcised by the conventional declaration of some unexceptionable principle, its bitter memories decently interred beneath the dull *hic jacet* of a blue book; and there, for all practical purposes, is an end of the matter. Well, now I think I am entitled to point out to the Council that we are now not fairly open to this customary criticism. We do not speak without having acted; and we promise nothing which we have not after long and anxious consideration provided ourselves with the means of performing. I must have very imperfectly explained myself thus far if I have failed to make it clearly understood, that we are not now speaking of what we ought to do, or would do, to insure this country against the worst effects of future famine; *but of what we can do and will do* with the means already provided for in the measures now before the Council.'"

Now, after all this, and more of the same kind, which we have not space to quote from H. E. the Viceroy's speech, made on the 27th December 1877, what has been done? What precautions have been taken against future famines? How has the revenue for this purpose been invested? Has a single rupee been spent in carrying out the purpose for which it was taken? Are not the "fearful warnings" of the late famine already forgotten? Is not Government now "exorcising its ghost by conventional declarations of unexceptionable principles?" And do they not now propose to have the final obsequies of its "bitter memories" performed with all due ceremony by the passing of the proposed new Bill, which will become the "dull *hic jacet*" over the grave of the much vaunted good intentions of the present Government? "When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be, when the devil got well, the devil a saint was he." Not only has Government done no more than the "eminent statesmen who have preceded them," but the investment in irrigation works and railways in which, we were assured by Sir John Strachey, this famine-preventive revenue was to be spent, has been smaller than for years before. Not only so, but every suggestion to carry out schemes for branch railways, for which the money need not be furnished by Government, is now scouted by the Finance Minister. The good dog "Promise" has barked louder than ever before, but that other dog "Performance," the breed never before seen here, and which Lord Lytton was going to introduce, has not made his appearance. "The famine fund has ceased to exist," never did exist in fact, and now the *fiat* is coming forth that it shall not be allowed to exist. "Hourly strain," "bitter memories," "fearful warnings," "impoverished treasury," "disquieting ghosts," are being decently interred under the *hic jacet* of the new Licence Tax Bill.

But we have not called attention to this subject for the purpose of reproach or ridicule, but to urge upon Government the absolute necessity of adopting practical means of insurance against famines. The declaration of the Government of Lord Northbrook that "such calamities can no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles require that the grave obligations entailed by famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognized and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State," is admitted by all; and public opinion should demand that something be actually done in this direction. We have had a prosperous year, and this [illegible] famine insurance should now be met, in spite of [illegible], and not by promises but by deeds. It has been found useless to this end to make resolves that the revenue shall exceed the expenditure by any fixed amount, or that an indefinite sum shall be devoted yearly to productive public works; any abnormal expense incurred during any year prevents such good intentions being carried out. The only practical way to secure proper provision against famine is to set apart by law a certain sum every year, to be made over to duly appointed famine commissioners to be by them invested in Government securities; on the same principle that the operations of the funded debt are carried out at home. A crore and a half a year are declared by Government to be absolutely necessary to meet the average cost of famines, and this should be the sum to be annually appropriated for this purpose. By this course the charge will be recognized without means of evasion, and the fund thus raised cannot be diverted to other purposes. Nothing less definite can possibly obtain the object in view, but this will do so. And, more than this, such a plan will have a tendency to raise the value of all Government securities, as such a fund in the hands of commissioners would be a security against the danger of large loans being suddenly thrown on the market in time of famine. We may be asked why this reserve fund should not be put into reproductive public works? Why borrow for these works and then put the famine fund away in securities? The answer would be that the reason is precisely the same as that for compelling the Presidency Banks to put their reserve fund into certain named securities, and for not allowing them to use it in their business, where it might or might not bring a larger return. The essence of a reserve fund is to be found in its absolute security and in the certainty of its speedy realization if necessary. What security would there be in public works, which might turn out unproductive? But the strong answer to such a question is that experience proves that the famine fund is, under such circumstances, forgotten or neglected. Successive governments have recognised their duty, but have uniformly failed to perform it. Can anything be more signal than the failure of the present Government in this respect? And yet no one can doubt the sincerity of their intentions. The plan we propose is, we believe, the only one which will keep before the minds of our rulers the necessity of a yearly allotment from the revenues for famine insurance, and will place that insurance fund where it will be available in time of necessity. We commend this suggestion to the attention of all our public bodies who have the means of expressing public opinion, in order that it may be pressed on the attention of Government, to prevent the scandal of a continuance of the imposition of direct taxation, with an entire neglect of the purpose for which such taxation has been professedly made.

THE TROOPS.

WE hear that two garrison batteries from Colaba will shortly leave for service in Southern Afghanistan; one to be equipped as a mountain battery. The E-B. R. H.A., which left Kirkee on the 28th instant, will arrive here on the 3rd proximo, where it will remain for a few days prior to embarkation for Kurrachee. The Poona Horse is also to shortly arrive here *en route* to the front.

FOUR companies of H. M.'s 7th Fusiliers have arrived from Poona and are encamped near the chapel at Colaba.

THE STEWART FAMILY.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement which appears in another column, announcing a complete change of programme by the Stewart Family, whose talented performances are nightly drawing large houses at the Grant Road Theatre. This evening the company will give for the first time in Bombay their laughable and brilliant extravaganza H. M. S. Binnacle, a burlesque upon the now celebrated H. M. S. Pinafore, which has had such a successful run at home. It is needless to say that the new piece will be produced in the best style, for the name of the Stewart Family is sufficient to ensure that; but we may note that the dresses, scenery, music, and dancing will each form a specially attractive feature in the programme.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S CANDIDATURE.

BERROW'S WORCESTER JOURNAL has the following on this subject, so interesting just now to the good citizens of Bombay :—

All Worcestershire men are interested in the decision come to on Saturday by the County Conservative Association relative to the representation of this county. It was understood that both Colonel F. W. Knight and Sir Edmund Lechmere would offer themselves for re-election for West Worcestershire, and they received the cordial assurances of the party leaders of support, assistance, and of continued confidence. This was not only deserved, but more than deserved, for two more faithful representatives never represented city or county. It took some of the attendants at the meeting by surprise to learn that Mr. Walker no longer intended to contest East Worcestershire. After such an intimation, it was necessary to find a suitable colleague to act with Mr. Henry Allsopp as the representative of the Eastern Division of the county. This contingency had been foreseen, for there have been rumours of a dissolution for some time past, and Worcestershire Conservatives were hardly likely to be caught unprepared when an election seemed so imminent. While Lord Hampton spoke in flowing, graceful terms of the services of Mr. Walker, he did not forget to recall to the memories of some of those present, the name of the distinguished Worcestershire man who is now Governor of Bombay. Sir Richard Temple's term of service will soon expire. For more than thirty years he has devoted his wondrous energies and great abilities to the service of his country, far away from his ancestral Kempsey. When Smith O'Brien was urging the famine-stricken peasantry of Ireland to rebellion, at a time when the whole energies of the Empire were devoted to relieving her distress, Richard Temple left Worcestershire and joined the Bengal Civil Service. During that thirty years what wondrous service has this faithful servant of the Crown seen. He has been Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and British Resident at the Court of the Nizam of the Deccan at Hyderabad. He has also held various responsible posts in connection with the Governor General. He was one of the first Knights of the Star of India, and has been honorary secretary of the Order since 1868. His valuable services culminated in his being appointed Governor of Bombay in 1877, and his term of office being nearly over, he has accepted the offer of his old county friends to represent them in the House of Commons, where his ripe experience and rare abilities will be as warmly welcomed as they will be an acquisition to the House. If we are not misinformed, he, like many a true-hearted Englishman, longs for that well-earned rest and repose amongst the friends of his youth, beneath the pleasant shade of the orchards of Kempsey by Severn side. That he has consented to become the candidate of the Conservatives of East Worcestershire is an honour to the county, and, doubtless, when his merits and his services become more widely known, the electors will feel grateful that so worthy a son should not have forgotten, or have been forgotten, by those who love the cradleland of his birth. Whether he will be opposed or not depends on the chances which the Liberals may see in the state of the register.

The same journal says in a leading article : At the next general election the voters of East Worcestershire will be called upon to choose a successor to Mr. T. E. Walker, M. P., who will not again ask for their suffrages. Mr. Allsopp, M. P., will once more place his services at their disposal, and we have the greatest satisfaction in announcing that Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay, has consented to be his colleague. The constituency could not desire a better candidate than the honourable baronet who has played so prominent a part in the government of our Indian Empire. Sir Richard Temple is a Worcestershire landowner, and the representative of a family that has long been settled in the country. His father, the late Mr Richard Temple, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, and resided at the Nash, Kempsey, which estate came into the possession of Sir William Temple in 1738. A brief sketch of the career of Sir Richard Temple may not be without interest, especially as, having spent the best part of his life in India, he is not widely known in this country. Born in 1828, and educated at Rugby and Haileybury, he was very successful as a student, and in 1847 he entered the Bengal Civil Service. His zeal and gifts soon procured him advancement, and for more than a quarter of a century he continued to serve his country in positions of grave responsibility, and during times of great trial. His travels in the performance of duty extended over a vast area; and under successive Viceroys he assisted in the carrying out of great reforms and the execution of large Government works. The present Governor of Bombay is an example of the class whom the late Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India, so justly praised when he said, "I believe that in history no Sovereign was ever served by a body of men engaged in more arduous or more useful and more successful work than are the servants of the Queen in India." The first post of special importance held by Sir Richard Temple was that of Secretary to the Government of the Punjab. Afterwards he became Chief Assistant to the Financial Member of Council, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, British Resident at the Court of the Nizam of the Deccan at Hyderabad, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and Secretary to the Order of the Star of India. From 1868 to 1874 he was Financial Member of the Government of India.

EUROPEAN NON-OFFICIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his Byculla dinner speech Mr. Maclean is reported to have made the following remark while alluding to the native newspapers which recently spoke of him as an enemy of the natives :—"I have seen it stated in one of these papers that I am the representative of what they call the greed and insolence of the European non-official in this country." I do not know what particular newspaper was here referred to, but as far as I am aware, no native newspaper that has written against Mr. Maclean has said anything about the greed and insolence of the European non-official in this country. One of the native newspapers did say that Mr. Maclean "espoused throughout his journalistic career" "the policy of greed and selfishness"—of crying down everything that might tend to the prosperity of natives," but it never wrote anything about "the greed and insolence of the European non-official in this country" in the way in which Mr. Maclean puts it. On the other hand it gave him full credit for fighting against certain forms of highhandedness and "vindicating the rights of the non-official classes of India." If Mr. Maclean had this paper in his mind, I must say that he has misquoted it and erroneously supposed that what was said against him applied also to the European non-officials in this country. It is a mistake to think and say that any of the native newspapers has ever encouraged the mischievous and false idea that European non-officials are a curse to this country.

A NATIVE JOURNALIST.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

INDIAN TROOPERS.—"THE DOVECOT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a late number of the *Army and Navy Gazette* attention is called, and not before it was needed, to the hardships and risks to which invalid officers are often exposed on board the Indian troopers. In the plan of all these ships there is a cabin marked as for "invalid officer." This cabin is invariably filled with ladies both on the homeward and outward voyage, and is popularly called "the Dovecot," as the lower deck inhabited by the younger officers is named "the pandemonium." The invalid cabin has a bathroom and special advantages for invalids attached to it; that it should be filled with ladies and invalid officers, whose state of health is often such as to require special accommodation, should be berthed without any regard to the risks run by them of exposure to cold, especially on the other side of the Canal, is a scandalous shame. We are probably all aware of the kind of pressure that is habitually brought to bear in this country, on the powers that be, whenever a woman may require anything. As the matter is to be brought before the "House," it is probable that these insinuating, though selfish women, will at last be put in their proper place, and no longer be permitted to monopolize space to the detriment of invalids and therefore of the service.

SICK LEAVE.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
G. BOWEN AND I. F. ROW, PASTORS.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows :—On Sundays, at Falkland Road, Byculla, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Lane (near Hummum Street, Fort,) and Nawab's Tank Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p. m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.
CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday next at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 a.m. on board the ship Annie Fish. Captains, officers and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the morning. Boats for friends from shore will leave at 10-30 a.m. sharp.

THE IRISH DISTRESS FUND.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of a cheque for Rs. 40 from Dr. O'Sullivan, Igitpuri, and from J. Y. Rs. 100.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Junagur has telegraphed to the Hon'ble Morarjee Gooculdass that he will subscribe Rs. 1,000 to the fund.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE report presented to the third annual meeting is of the usual satisfactory character. The nominal capital is Rs. 1,00,000 in 5,000 shares of Rs. 20 each, fully paid up, so that there is no further liability. Rs. 48,460 of the first and second issues of shares of Rs. 50,000 have been taken up, and it is the result on this sum that forms the subject of the present report, which we now partly quote :—

The directors present to the general meeting their third annual report, for the year ending December 31st, 1879.

Forty-three proposals were made for advances, almost entirely from service men for the aggregate sum of Rs. 1,23,800; of these 16, after full and careful examination by the Board, were granted, amounting to Rs. [illegible], repayable by instalments for periods varying from six months to three years.

The directors regret they could grant only above number on account of the funds at their disposal being limited. Several proposals are lying over. Many more applications were received, but were not entertained for want of funds.

If the full capital of the association be subscribed, the directors are satisfied that safe investments could be found for it.

The new business of the past twelve months was more than double that of the second and preceding year. The average individual amount of the loans was about Rs. 2,500 as against Rs. 2,000 in the year 1878, and the amount of loans applied for was more by Rs. 68,100. This is mainly due to the company being more known and appreciated, although very little advertised.

The total income realized from the past year's working, as the annexed accounts and auditor's certificate show, amounts to Rs. 5,311-9-11, and the expenditure incurred to Rs. 751-6-3.

The expenditure deducted from the income leaves a balance of Rs. 4,560-3-8 as net gain, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital of the association, for the year ending 31st December last, which will absorb Rs. 4,482-4, and the balance, Rs. 77-15-8, towards the liquidation of portion of balance of preliminary expenses.

The total interest at 12 per cent. received on loans from 1st January till 31st December, 1879, was Rs. 4,630-12-8.

Commission on life policies assigned over with collateral security Rs. 452-8, and the fees for preparation of deeds on personal security Rs. 407-8.

Since last annual meeting the directors have elected C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to a seat at the Board, and recommend this appointment for confirmation by the shareholders.

A. C. Walker, Esq., director, and George R. Purvis, Esq., auditor, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

P. A. D. Carnegy, Esq., having left Bombay, retires from the direction.

The directors have hitherto given their services gratuitously.

The directors are now issuing the remaining shares of the association at par.

They have thought it better to fix the shares at a low amount, and to make them fully paid, so that no further liability will accrue. Shareholders will thus know the precise amount of their investment, and that their liability is ended.

The shares are therefore first offered to the present shareholders at par, and their attention is drawn to the foregoing results. If so short a period it proves the remunerative character of the investment.

The following are the rates of dividend declared :—

First year	10 per cent.
Second year	7½ "
[and 22 per cent. of the profits carried to a reserve fund.]	
Third year	10 per cent.

When the association undertakes deposit business, the results will be even more satisfactory.

During the current year 473 new shares have been issued, and only one transfer has taken place.

The progress made is highly satisfactory. The dividend is at the rate of 10 per cent; and when the company undertakes deposit business,—as it is empowered to do,—the dividend will be even greater, and admit of accumulating a good reserve fund. The Oriental Loan or Financial Association is proving a most useful institution to many service men in this country; and as the capital increases, the good it will do is incalculable, as we know how many have to pay very high interest for advances, whereas with satisfactory security they can obtain a loan from the "Oriental" for 12 per cent. per annum. The management is in the hands of those who, judging from what has already been achieved, must be credited with energy and business attitude, qualities which lead us to look forward to the future with great confidence. The directors have hitherto charged no remuneration for their services. This shows a wise economy of the company's funds.

The remaining shares are now being allotted, and we will be pleased to hear that the whole of the capital of the third sum have been subscribed by investors seeking for safe and lucrative investments, with shares of very moderate value, viz., Rs. 20 fully paid up; and, therefore, under no further liability, which is a very judicious arrangement.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S s.s. SURAT, Captain W. E. Breeze, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Rev Mr T A Rambart	Mr T S Harding
Mr C H Berry	Mr Thornton.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs Prescot Roberts	Mrs Oliver
Mr T Kingsley	Mr W Pigot
Mr C Sharpe	Mr G J Arbuthnot
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Green	Dr E H Williams.
Mrs Green	

FOR VENICE.

Rev Mr H Muir	Dr and Mrs Ogg & 3 children

FOR SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs J M Maclean	Mr J G Murray.
Mr J M Richards	

FOR MALTA—Major F C W Drummond.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, the following judgment was delivered by Mr. Nana Morojee after a protracted and careful hearing, in a case of attempted murder, Kulliandass Naginlal *versus* Balkison Goolabroy, which has occupied the time of the court for several days, and in which Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Gill, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mooljee, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

In this case the prosecution seeks to charge the prisoner, Balkison Goolabroy, with attempting to murder a boy, named Kulliandass Naginlal, by administering to him arsenic mixed with sweetmeat called *peddas*. It is pretty clear from the evidence of the lad Kulliandass, Ramchundra, the shop-boy, and Sultan Ally, police havildar, that on the 10th ultimo at about 4 p.m. prisoner bought two *peddas* from Ramchundra's shop, which is at the corner of Koombartookda, and shortly afterwards gave them to the lad Kulliandass near his school on the Duncan Road and told him to eat them, which the boy did. It appears that afterwards, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, the lad was seized with vomitting and purging. He became so seriously ill that his friends considered he was in danger and likely to die. Witness Dr. Balkrishna deposes that whilst he was with the boy between 9 and 10 o'clock, he saw him pass a stool containing some entire *moong* seeds, but that it was such that no opinion could be deduced from its character as to any poisoning. This doctor also states that he treated the boy for arsenic poisoning, because he was informed by the friends of the boy that arsenic had been administered to him, but that he (the doctor) could not satisfy himself that the boy was suffering from arsenic. Later on at about 11 o'clock, witness Dr. Ramdass was sent for, and he says in his evidence that the boy then was suffering from vomitting and purging. This doctor states that he was informed that another medical man had already seen the lad and suspected some poisoning. Dr. Ramdass, in his examination in chief, says, he treated the boy for arsenical poisoning, and in his cross-examination he says that he prescribed an antidote for irritant poisoning. He does not here speak specifically of arsenic. Both the medical witnesses concur in saying that the irritable state of the stomach and bowels may be the result of indigestion or taking improper food. Both doctors say that they directed the friends of the boy to collect the vomitted matter, but in point of fact nothing of the kind was done, until at about 3 o'clock a. m., when Mr. Inspector Ralph went over into the sick room and collected some vomitted matter in a bottle, which vomitted matter was afterwards examined by the chemical analyser, but he failed to detect any poisonous substance in it. Now, whether the boy Kulliandass suffered from arsenic, some other poison, or indigestion, overeating or eating unwholesome food, there is no evidence to show, that the *peddas* which the prisoner gave the boy to eat contained arsenic or any other poisonous substance. It was absolutely necessary to have placed arsenic or some other poison in the matter vomitted, or in the boy's excreta, or his urine before it could be said that it was administered to him by prisoner. As for the symptoms described by the doctors, they cannot go to help the prosecution much, inasmuch as according to their testimony the symptoms were consistent with any other irritating matter taken into the stomach as with arsenical poisoning. No doubt some arsenic was found in possession of prisoner when he was arrested next day at Parell. But this fact by itself as evidence is worthless, because it has been amp[illegible] by the evidence of witness Lalloobhoy and twice [illegible] that prisoner always carried with him a bag containing the certain medicines, arsenic being one of [illegible]. [illegible] summed up, the whole evidence adduced in this case [illegible] p. m. prisoner simply [illegible] this, that at about 4 [illegible] the latter ate up [illegible] gave the boy two *peddas* [illegible] boy was seized with vomitting and purging [illegible] evening [illegible] according to medical testimony may be ascribed [illegible] which irritation of the stomach and bowels; that [illegible] irritation might be caused by any irritating substance being taken into the stomach [illegible] by indigestion, over-eating, or partaking of [illegible] that no arsenic or any other poison was [illegible] in the boy's excreta, urine, or in the [illegible] the second day, a [illegible] him; and that on the [illegible] arrested by the police with a bag [illegible] containing certain medicines, arsenic [illegible] one of them, which he usually carried with him as an amateur doctor. Under all these circumstances I find that a material and, indeed, an essential link is wanting in the chain of evidence, which, therefore, is not sufficient to sustain the charge sought to be preferred against the prisoner. The case must, therefore, be dismissed and the prisoner discharged.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

OCCUPATION OF THE LUGHMAN VALLEY BY GENERAL BRIGHT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

General Bright moved into the Lughman Valley on the 28th inst towards Katzi Azeez Jan and occupied the forts of Futteh Mahomed Khan and Azmatulla Khan, which were both found deserted. The headmen of the villages are coming in to his camp. Azmatulla has moved to Killa Mirali Khel. All Malliks of the east end of the valley are expected in camp. Before entering the Lughman Valley General Bright issued a proclamation, stating his intention to all Malliks and inhabitants that he would not punish those remaining quiet in their villages on coming in or refraining from hostile acts. He called for supplies on payment, and invited all the chiefs and headmen to present themselves to him with the Governor of Lughman.

It is reported from Kabul that Mahomed Jan means to attack again shortly. He is still trying to raise the Kohistanis and the Logaris. All is quiet in Kandahar, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and the Pushtirud districts.

Herat reports say that Ayub Khan has failed to induce a portion of the Kabuli troops to march to Turrah. They declined to separate, and say that they will go home unless work and pay are provided.

The health of the troops is good except for pneumonia.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

In to-day's Legislative Council the reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonments Act 1864 were taken into consideration, and the Bill subsequently passed. The Hon'ble Hazzid Ahmed Khan introduced the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi, and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. A Bill to give effect to the convention between the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India regarding the extradition of criminals was introduced into the Council by Mr. Hope and passed into law. The Council adjourned for a week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The *Times* of to-day in a leading article hints that it would be unadvisable for us to hold Herat and Kandahar, and suggests that we only keep the Passes.

THE IRISH FAMINE.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Duchess of Marlborough yesterday at a meeting of the Relief Fund Committee made an address in which she repudiated the aspersions of Mr. Parnell.

RUSSIA AND THE TURCOMANS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

A Moscow paper states that General Tergukasoff has arrived at Tiflis with the object of discussing the possibility of Russia continuing offensive operations against the Tekke Turcomans, considering the great scarcity of camels.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

BERLIN, JAN. 29.

It is intimated that the German Treasury will not resume sales of the silver.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LISBON, JAN. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday. The same Company's Steamer Goa, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5¾.

The Manchester market has been strong.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-8 3-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ do. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117
Bar Silver	52 9-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£15,400,000	Inc. £700,000
Bills Discounted	£18,200,000	Dec. £100,000
Bullion	£28,800,000	Inc. £300,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 47¾ per cent.

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

Departure—Louise.

THE S. S. Salisbury entered the Prince's Dock at 11-40 a.m. on Thursday and was berthed alongside the west wharf. The dock gates were re-opened and the bridge swung at 12-30 a.m. yesterday when three *padows* left and two entered the dock with transhipment cargo.

MR. R. H. VINCENT, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, proceeds to Europe to-morrow on six months' leave. Mr. Mills, the senior Superintendent of Police, will act as Deputy Commissioner of Police during Mr. Vincent's absence.

THE brigading of the reserve division has undergone some changes. Brigadier-General Gib has proceeded to Lundi Kotal, his head-quarters. He has the 1st and 15th Madras Native Infantry and 5th Fusiliers. Brigadier-General Roberts commands the 1st Brigade at Peshawur; his corps will be the Royal Irish, 9th and 16th Native Infantry. Brigadier-General Hills' brigade is at Jumrood, and will consist of the 1st Goorkhas, the 14th Foot, and 41st Native Infantry. The 32nd Pioneers go to Ali Musjid; and the 25th Foot now belong to General Bright's column.

THE *Pioneer* remarks that the cavalry knee-boot in use by mounted European troops, has not given satisfaction during the Afghan campaign. When exposed to rain or snow it has been found to become so contracted and shrunk, as to render it impossible to get it off the foot. Some of the men so shod at Kabul suffered much from this cause, having literally to cut their boots off their feet, and to fall back on the true substitute for long boots, *viz.*, ammunition blucher boots with *putties*, that is, flannel bandages wound round the leg and trousers from the ankle to near the knee. These bandages are worn alike by infantry or cavalry, and are an immense comfort, enabling the soldier to act, either mounted or on foot, without difficulty.

IN noticing the proposed visit of Professor Minayeff to India, the suggestion was made, says the *Pioneer*, that Afghanistan would offer him a splendid field for scientific investigation. This, indeed, is true; for M. Minayeff, who is Oriental Professor at the University of St. Petersburg, is an enthusiastic Buddhist, and might well care to trace the remains of Buddhism in the valleys and amongst the hills of Afghanistan—a country which has never since flourished as it did under the mild and beneficent rule of kings and chiefs who were Buddhists. The professor's visit, however, has no kind of connection with politics; though, perhaps, there is one Indian General whom he would like to defeat—General Cunningham, the head of the Archæological Survey. M. Minayeff's first visit to India was made when the Prince of Wales was here; and he then spent some time in Upper India, Nepal, and Burma.

[illegible] that the 8th Bengal Cavalry will be [illegible] to return from Kabul to India, as the regiment has suffered severely in officers, men, and horses.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns from Lundi Kotal, under date 23rd inst :—Brigadier-General Doran, C.B., and staff were about to move at once on to Jellalabad, to be replaced by Brigadier-General Gib. The 2[illegible]th K. O. B., 2 guns 11-9 R. A., 1st and 14th M. N. I., and 31st P. I. had pushed on to the different stations on the line. A Lughman expedition is on the *tapis*, and all available troops are being concentrated at Jellalabad. The Mohmunds have not shown since the late punishment they received; still every precaution has been taken in the way of fortifying the camp and strengthening the escorts.

COLONEL RUDDELL, 28th Foot, has gone home sick from Peshawur.

MAJOR HALLOWES, director of gymnastics, is returning from transport duty in consequence of bad health.

CAPTAIN HART, 100th Foot, has been directed to proceed to Afghanistan to take up the duties of transport officer.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of the Trade Marks Bill, 1879. The Chamber supports the Bill with the proviso that previous registration of a trade mark in England shall be accepted as proof of ownership and right of registration in India, also, as in the case of other countries having trade mark conventions with Great Britain. Further that at least twelve months' notice should be given before the enforcement of the Act in order to allow time for the registration of British trade marks in India.

ON Tuesday, the 6th instant, Mr. Parnell, while addressing a meeting at the Newark Opera House, New Jersey, warned the people against subscribing to the Duchess of Marlborough's fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland, and said that the money so contributed would only be disbursed for the relief of those who had paid their last penny in rent. The *Times* correspondent says that a strong feeling has been created in America against subscribing to the funds with which Mr. Parnell associates himself. Two relief funds started in New York had reached the sums of 73,600 dols. and 4,435 dols. respectively when the last mail left for England. We have been unable to find anything in the home papers corroborating Mr. Parnell's assertion as to the disposal of the Duchess of Marlborough's relief fund, and it is not improbable that the idea has originated with that excitable gentleman himself.

THE balance of deposits at credit of the accounts in the Government District Savings' Banks at the close of the past financial year was, we see, Rs. 32,87,537, as compared with Rs. 28,43,468 at the close of 1877-78, while in the Presidency Savings' Banks the balance was Rs. 1,38,70,938, as compared with Rs. 1,44,43,435, and in the Regimental Banks Rs. 22,20,752, as compared with Rs. 2,274,678. The decrease in the case of the Regimental Banks is attributed to some of the regiments having left India; that in the Presidency Banks partly to a more strict observance of the rule regarding the limits of deposits, and partly to the extension of the District Savings' Bank system to the mofussil treasuries. The increase in the rate of interest lately allowed, [redacted] the additional facilities offered, wi[redacted] a large increase of deposits [redacted] year.

SHORTLY after the return [redacted] Assam he will hold a grand [redacted] the Raja of Manipur, at [redacted] receive the thanks of Gover[redacted] assistance in the Naga outbreak.

THE following are the ge[redacted] reports on the weather and crops in [redacted] the week ended the 10th January :—"General health is good, but small-pox somewhat prevalent, slight cattle-disease continues; unseasonable rain fallen in places, but no damage to crops reported; harvest nearly over."

ATTENTION has been drawn to a compressed food for horses made by Veterinary Surgeon Cox at Bellary, which has been tried in private stables and is highly spoken of. This food is in the shape of biscuits an inch thick and four inches in diametre: half a dozen of these are said to be equal to a full ration of grain for a large horse. It would be worth while testing the value of this food by sending a few hundredweights to the Khyber column where Principal Veterinary Surgeon Collins would have an opportunity of trying and reporting upon it.

THE *Englishman* has delivered itself of the philosophical idea, "That the same vein of thought runs through the minds of the people of utterly distinct race, education, and creed, and at different periods, has often been curiously illustrated." This, the *Englishman* thinks, is amply proved by the following. Monier Williams mentions in his Modern India, the lascars on board the P. and O. ships, when other kinds of meat are scarce, are willing to eat pork, which, however, they trail behind the vessel for a considerable distance, and then utter the words, 'Jao, sur; macchli, idher ao, 'Go away, pig; come here, fish.' When we first read this, we were in doubt as to whether some kind friend had not purposely practised on the credulity of the worthy Professor, but we now find that the same idea was seriously maintained by an English divine in the last century, (as mentioned in the Life of Erasmus Darwin just published) who held that it was justifiable to eat pork in Lent, on the ground that the animal had been turned into fish, since the herd of swine were driven by the devil into the sea.

KING THEEBAW, says the *Englishman*, is evidently getting hard up for money, for it appears that he and his ministers have made a claim of fifteen lakhs of rupees against a Mr. Darwood, a European British subject at Mandalay, and he has been forbidden to leave the city until the claim is settled.

IN order to suit the convenience of owners who wished to run their horses at Bombay and Mhow, the race meeting at Jodhpur has been postponed till the 20th, 23rd, 25th and 27th of March.

THE Government has resolved to apply the Church "surplus" to the relief of Irish distress. Accounts differ as to the amount to be immediately taken, but the fact of importance is that this fund, now lying unappropriated, is to be turned in the direction of the present trouble, and will be available to mitigate the partial famine that has fallen upon the people. The words of the preamble of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Act are: "It is further expedient that the said property, or the proceeds thereof, should be appropriated mainly to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, yet so as not to cancel or impair the obligations now attached to property under the Acts for the relief of the poor." The present distress fulfils the words "unavoidable calamity or suffering," but it may be objected that the rates will be relieved from a burden they would otherwise be made to bear. Even this is not certain, for, in fact, the local Poor Law so completely breaks down when distress becomes intense that no rates can be raised. As the proverb says, "Where there is no money the King loses his rights." In many Irish unions the "rates" will not be relieved, for they will cease to be levied, and the ratepayers themselves will be in need of assistance. If they are helped from the Church surplus we shall fulfil Mr. Gladstone's own words in 1869, when he declared that "the mass of the people of Ireland ought to be the principal recipients of the beneficial action of the fund." In the debate on the second reading, Mr. Bright especially lauded the charitable destination of the ecclesiastical surplus, on the ground that "it is not far from Christianity to charity," pointing out how much there was in the Gospels as to "dealing kindly with all who were sick and all that were suffering," and contending that it was no misappropriation of the money to use it in order "to lessen the load of affliction, and make life more tolerable to vast numbers who suffer."

THE Lahore paper is informed that of the last importation into Jhelum of transport animals for the operations in Afghanistan, as many as 90 per cent. have been rejected by the inspecting veterinary surgeons as unfit for the service. This significant fact, if fact it be, suggests a modification of the present system. These animals are brought at a great expense from distant parts of India, from Darjeeling and stations in the Gangetic valley on one side, from Central India and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories on the other. Bought at the outset at the high price always exacted when the Government is the purchaser, the animals are brought up by rail at a cost which doubles the price, and then, after travelling a thousand miles or more, they are inspected and rejected in the proportion above stated. It surely stands to reason that the inspection should be made before purchase, and not after it. Or some inspections, if not the final one, should be made by some one who is competent to select baggage animals. The waste of public money in the present method is something too flagrant. A pony, we will say, worth, in normal times, fifty rupees, is purchased at Darjeeling for 100 rupees—it arrives with its price enhanced by keep and travelling expenses, at Jhelum, at a total cost of 200 rupees. It is there rejected and sold by auction fetching perhaps 20 rupees. The transport service has gained nothing and the Government has lost 180 rupees. Multiply that by thousands and the ruinous result is apparent enough. We have no fault to find with the veterinary establishment at Jhelum. It is better to lose money than to send inefficient animals to the front. But cannot the services of veterinary surgeons be made available at the place of purchase, or at some convenient point near it, where the beasts might be brought for inspection before starting on their journey of 1,000 miles or so?

"THE indications of very extensive military operations in Afghanistan next spring and summer are, says the *Statesman*, numerous. We shall then have more than fifty thousand troops in the field, and the Commander-in-Chief, in view of the importance of the campaign, has claimed the right to take his proper place in the field at the head of our forces. He will probably, therefore, proceed to the front in time to assume the direction of operations which are likely to commence in April, for, whatever differences may hitherto have existed between him and the head of the Government, we cannot suppose that his very proper request to be allowed to take the command can be refused. The fact, too, cannot be concealed that the punitive measures carried out by General Roberts at Kabul have raised a very strong feeling against him in England. The supercession of his political authority by the appointment of Mr. Lepel Griffin is the first concession to this feeling (which is said to be shared in the very highest quarters), and his supersession in the military direction of the coming campaign by Sir F. Haines will be another very politic step. In addition to the facts we have mentioned, as indicating important military operations in contemplation, we may mention the fact that arrangements are now being made for the storing of very large reserves of ammunition at Kabul, which is evidently intended to be the centre from which the various expeditions will radiate. We may also mention here that Captain Collen is to be attached to the Transport Department under Sir M. Kennedy,—a department which certainly promises to become costly enough, whatever may be said of its efficiency. Irreverent people whisper, indeed, that Sir Michael Kennedy is one of the white elephants of the war, and that it is difficult to state what he has yet done as head of the Transport beyond drawing his pay. But his utility will no doubt disclose itself by-and-bye.

SIR NEVILLE and Lady Chamberlain will, the *Madras Mail* says, leave Madras for Europe on the 6th March.

A NOTORIOUS dacoit, named Tookaram Hybuttee' who had been concerned in several robberies accompanied with violence in the district of Ahmednagar, was lately captured by the Ahmednagar Police in the territory of H. H. the Nizam, but managed subsequently to effect his escape from the Nizam's jail at Aurungabad. This man has been a source of trouble to our people with great for a considerable number of years, and it was difficulty that he was apprehended. The Nizam's Government is said to have offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information which may lead to his recapture. The Police are again on his track, and will, it is hoped, be soon able to give a good account of him.

THE Government of Bengal has granted to Pundit Taranath Tarka Bachaspati an extension of two years' time for the completion of his Sanskrit Dictionary, and the payment of a further sum of Rs. 5,000 for that purpose.

THE *Statesman* makes the following announcement :—We are in a position to state that it has been definitely decided to make an advance on [redacted] by the card, "westward of [redacted] (countersigned [redacted] certifying that they are [redacted] arms for sporting purposes.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," 9 p.m.
Grant Road Theatre, The Stewart Family, "H. M. S. Binnacle," 9 p. m.
Malabar Hill, H. E. the Governor's band, 5-30 p. m.
Town Hall, Volunteer Parade, 4-45 p.m.

POLO.—The Bombay Gymkhana have raised their limit for polo ponies from 13·1 to 13·2, as this is the general weight of other polo clubs on this side of India.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Annuta Narayen was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a silver watch, valued Rs. 40, belonging to Luximon Govind, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Wittoo Ramjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a table cover and other articles, valued Rs. 15, the property of Mr. I. Gordon, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTED PICK-POCKET.—Shivram Aya was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a purse containing 15 annas and 3 pies from the pocket of Essoo Mahadoo, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Dada Abdoola and Oosman Ismail were yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb with gaming in a public place at Waree Bunder. They were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Colaba on view of the body of a Portuguese carpenter, named Francis Manuel, who committed suicide by drowning himself in the Arthur Bunder Basin. Deceased is said to have been suffering from some bodily ailment for some time past. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

ACCIDENTS.—Bhow Mannajee, a labourer, had his left leg broken by a rail, falling from a waggon, when he was employed loading on Thursday last. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Ellapa Iyappa, while under the influence of liquor, was knocked by a vehicle passing along the Parell Road on Thursday last, and was somewhat seriously injured.

DEATH OF A MAHARAJ.—Owing to the death of Dhisjee Maharaj of the Vaishnava sect at his residence in Portuguese Church Street at Bhuleshwar on the morning of Thursday last, a great number of the Bunia shops, grocers, grain dealers, &c. throughout the town were closed for the day in respect to the memory of the deceased. His body was conveyed to Walkeshwar, where the funeral ceremony was performed and a fire kindled with sandalwood and the body burnt therein according to the custom of the sect.

LADIES' GYMKHANA, MALABAR HILL.—The following is the programme of music to be played by H. E. the Governor's band at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, to-day at 5-30 p. m. :—

Polonaise	Der Fackelzug	Faust.
Polka Mazurka	The Alpine Rose	Strauss.
Aria	Torquato Tasso	Donizetti.
Valse	Jungherren Tanze	Gung'l.
Selection	Le Pompon	Lecocq.
Galop	Immer Fidel	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PASSENGERS BY THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Sumatra, Captain Boselli, sailing to-day, at 10 a. m. :—

For Marseilles—Rev W Spencer, Mrs Spencer and one child.
For Genoa—Mr Maxwell, Mr Drysdale, Rev E G Cunningham, Mrs Cunningham and three children, Col Ceresa, Rev Fr Louis, Mr Hegne, Rev H C Deane, one gentleman, Mon St Martine, Col Watson, Miss Watson and Mr A Herman.
For Suez—Mr Gustav Genegual.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Chamber, Rampart Row, for the purpose of confirming the Customs' tariff valuations as revised by the special committee of the Chamber. Mr. C. Macdonald, the President of the Chamber, occupied the chair, and there were also present—Mr. Russell (Benn, Ashley and Co.) Mr. Blascheck (Blascheck and Co.), Mr. Bodger, (Cutler, Palmer and Co.), Messrs. Bythell and Fiedler (Gaddum and Co.), Mr. J. Graham, (W. and A. Graham and Co), Mr. Comber (Lyon and Co.), Mr. C. Pool (Peel, Cassels and Co.), the Hon. M. Mowat (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), Mr. Maili (Volkart Brothers), Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Hutton (the Agra Bank), Mr. F. Mathew (B. B. and C. I. Railway), Mr. Barnett (G. I. P. Railway), and Mr. Parker (P. and O. Company).

The President said the members who formed the committee which had revised the valuations had a special knowledge of the Zanzibar, the Gulf and the China trade, and they had spent some time in going into the matter. He had not the advantage of attending the meetings of the committee, on account of illness, and he could not go into particulars. He, however, did not think it was necessary to do this. They would see that the prominent characteristic of the changes was that in especial cases in which they were mostly interested the valuations had been raised. This was on account of the improved prices, of which they were all aware, and the committee had not raised them more than they thought was quite justified by the present market rates.

Mr. Graham proposed that the customs' tariff valuation and the suggestions therein proposed by the special committee should be adopted by the Chamber. The prices contained in the tariff, he remarked, had been fixed in a very arbitrary way, and there had been a good deal of guess-work, but last year that guess-work was much better than the guess-work of Calcutta, because had the tariff the Chamber suggested been adopted, the prices would have been much nearer the truth. The tariff valuations adopted were a good deal lower than the market prices, but he did not suppose they were any the worse for that. He thought that their next application to Government should be to have the duty taken off semi-manufactured articles, such as yarns, copper and pig iron, which were sent into the country to be manufactured. Perhaps the time was not come for that yet. Not long since the Calcutta Chamber put before them a suggestion to revert to a general duty on all piece goods, lowering the rates on those which are now charged five per cent to two and a half per cent, and including what now came duty free, but he thought the Chamber was inclined to oppose this particular proposition, as it would be a very retrograde step.

Mr. Russell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and there being no other business before the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland. Amongst those present were :—H. E. the Governor of Bomby, the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, H. E. Admiral Gore Jones, Surgeon-General Hunter, the Hon'ble M. Mowat, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay (Dr. Meurin), Mr. Henry Curwe, Mr. F. Mathew, Dr. T. S. Weir, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Grattan Geary, Professor Wordsworth, the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. L. R. W. Forest, Dr. Cody, Dr. Cook, Dr. Hojel, Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Mr. Nowroje Furdoonjee, Mr. Vurjeewundass Madhowdass, Dr. Atmram Pandurang, Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. Rhimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, M. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Mr. Jehanghir Dosabhoy Framjee, &c.

On the motion of the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, seconded by Mr. Vurjeewandass Mahowdass, it was unanimously agreed that H. E. the Governor should take the chair.

His Excellency, having taken the chair, called upon the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner to move the first resolution which was as follows :—"That this Meeting desires to express its deep sympathy with those who are suffering from the prevailing distress in Ireland, and is of opinion that steps should be taken to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers."

The Honourable Morarjee Goculdas seconded the motion, and in doing so said —Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—In rising to second the motion just proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, I beg to be allowed to say that the native community, as a whole, fully sympathises with the object which has called us together here. [Hear, hear.] Both humanity and gratitude to the noble British nation for the assistance which they gave to India during the last famine, and but for which millions of lives would have been lost in this country, make it our duty *to do* what we can for the Irish people on this occasion. (Applause). We all know, gentlemen, that Her Majesty rules over such a mighty empire that the sun never sets upon it; we must therefore expect famines every now and then in one part or another of such a vast dominion. And it is on such occasions more than on any other, that all the different parts of Her Majesty's empire can prove a source of strength to one another, by relieving that portion which may be affected by want and starvation, and thus practically realising the fact that we live under the same sovereign united by the same interests. [Loud applause]. This was clearly seen when 18 years ago there was distress in Lancashire, and when two years ago there was famine in India. Unfortunately the call for assistance that has now been made on us from Ireland comes at a time when India has but only emerged from a similar calamity; but charity is not to be measured by the amount it gives, but by the willingness and promptitude with which it acts. [Hear, hear]. India may not be able to give such help to Ireland as may go materially to improve the condition of things there; but she is ready to do her best and bear her part in the sympathy which will, I am sure, be shown to Ireland from all the other parts of Her Majesty's large empire. [Applause].

H. E. the Governor—Gentlemen, it now devolves upon me to put the motion, but before doing so let me say one word, and that is that it is a source of great satisfaction, I am sure, to the whole European community, to observe so many influential and public-spirited native gentlemen present to-day. [Applause.] They may be quite sure, as [redacted] do not, I entreat you, [redacted] It is not the amount which you give, but it is the spirit of charity in which it is given, that will be duly esteemed at home. [Applause.] And as regards our European friends present, I am sure there must be a great number of very distinguished Irishmen among those who sit upon the left. We remember that Bombay is greatly indebted to the Irish element which has always existed in it. Sometimes natives of India may, from what they have seen in the public prints, have had a doubt as to whether there is always a perfect sentiment of union between Irishmen and Englishmen: now let me assure you that as regards the great majority, we are one united nation. [Applause.] Let me assure you, my native friends, there are very few Englishmen, who have not got Irish relations, and on the other hand there are very few Irishmen who have not got friends or relations in England; so you may imagine what entire unanimity there is amongst us, especially when you consider that the ranks of the army, to whom the safety of the nation is confided, are very largely recruited from the Irish. Again, if you count up the gentlemen holding important official and non-official positions in Bombay, you will find a large number of Scotchmen, and I hope a due proporion of Englishmen, and a number of distinguished Irishmen. In fact, Bombay owes as much to Ireland as to any other section of the United Kingdom. Well, that being the case, I am sure that the account that now reaches us from England and from Dublin, regarding the distress in Ireland will be received with a motion by the inhabitants of Bombay—both European and native—and that this generous emotion will have a substantial result in the shape of pecuniary assistance. (Applause.)

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mowat said he had much pleasure in proposing the next resolution, and in doing so the gentlemen present must bear with him in going through a long list of names which in one respect reminded him of Homer's catalogue of ships. The committee he was about to propose was composed of good men and true—men who would do justice to the great work they were about to undertake. [Cheers.] He was glad to find that on such a short invitation the call of charity had been so heartily responded to, and it was a great thing in favour of the object they had in view that any funds collected would be distributed among the suffering poor of Ireland irrespective of politics or creed. [Applause.] The resolution was—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee with power to add to their number, for the purpose of carrying out the object of this meeting :—

Sir Michael Westropp.
The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Dr Mylne.
H E the Commander-in-Chief.
H. E. Admiral Gore Jones.
The Hon Mr Ravenscroft.
The Hon Mr Ashburner.
The Hon Mr Kemball.
Rt Rev Dr Meurin, Catholic Bishop of Bombay.
The Hon. Mr. Morarjee Goculdas.
S D Sassoon, Esq.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Hon Mr Balfour.
Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy.
E D Sassoon, Esq.
Hon Mr Mowatt.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Sir Frank Souter, CSI.
Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.
F Mathew, Esq.
Vurjeewundas Madhowjee, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C S I.
—Coghlan, C S.
L M Forrest, Esq.
Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlic, C.S.I.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Wilson Bell, Esq.
The Hon F L Latham.
Pherozeshah M Mehta, Esq.
H W Payne, Esq.
Dr Hunter.
K T Telang, Esq.
W Webb, Esq.
Dr Cody.
R D Caiens, Esq.
Shantaram Narayen, Esq.
C F Farran, Esq.
H C Kirkpatrick, Esq.
C Macdonald, Esq.
W Wells, Esq.
Col Fairbrother.
Col A Phelps.
Capt. Walshe.
E Tobin, Esq.
C B Lynch, Esq.
J H Grant, Esq., C.S.
Rugonath N. Khote, Esq.
T B Kirkham, Esq.
Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.
T Ryan, Esq.
Hormusjee Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq.
Jehangier Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Dr Blaney.
A H Beaufort, Esq.
J Gordon, Esq.
R M Sayani, Esq.
H W Barrow, Esq.
Dr Cook.
J T Pigott, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
Dr T S Weir.
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.
G Geary, Esq.
E W Baker, Esq.
Venayekrao Ramchunder, Esq.
R Branson, Esq.
Hurkissondas Nurotumdass, Esq.
Dr. Hojel.
H. Curwen, Esq.
Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthaky, Esq.
Dr. Lyon.
R P Brunton, Esq.
James Bapty, Esq.
R. Walton, Esq.
J W Smith, Esq.
Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Esq.
W M Wood, Esq.
S L McNaughten, Esq.
T D Parker, Esq.
Nana Morojee, Esq.
T R Booth, Esq.
— Mulock, C. S.
C Cleugh, Esq.
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Esq.
Tribhovandas Vurjeevundas, Esq.
Dr De Gama.
Dr Pinkerton.
Dr Lisboa.
Dr Atmaram Pandurang.
Nanabhoy Hurridas, Esq.
Captain Crockett.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq
C Douglas, Esq.
J Lang, Esq.
E Jacomb, Esq.
P Peterson, Esq.
F Vouillon, Esq.
W Maidment, Esq.
Rev Mr Lewis.
A Harvey, Esq.
W Tennent, Esq.
W Wordsworth, Esq.
Rev Dr Cook.
Framjee NusserwanjeePatel, Esq.
Carsetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq.
Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
Rureevulubdass Calliandass, Esq.
Pushotamdass M Nathoobhoy, Esq.
Tribhowendas M Nathoobhoy, Esq.
Tapidas Vurjdas, Esq.
Thakersey Mooljee, Esq.
Premchund Roychund, Esq.
Sewlal Motilal, Esq.
Tarachund Gunshamdas, Esq.
Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Esq.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq.
Dady Maneckjee Limjee, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Esq.
Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
Jaeram Shewjee, Esq.
Currambhoy Ibrahim, Esq.
Khunderao C Bedarker, Esq.
Primabhoy Hemabhoy, Esq.
Bechurdas Ambedas, Esq.
Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Esq.
Maneckjee Eduljee Albless, Esq.
Commoo Suliman, Esq.
Budroodin Tyebjee, Esq.
Camroodin Tyabjee, Esq.
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.
Mooljee Jewraz, Esq.
Ardeshir Framjee Moos, Esq.
Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Esq.
Luckmidas Khimjee, Esq.
Heerjeebhoy Ardeshir Dady, Esq.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Esq.
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq.
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq.
Baboo Punnalall, Esq.
Rev. Mr. Sharpin.
Venayek Wassoodew, Esq.
J F Hutchinson, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq.
Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, Esq.
Bomonjee Pestonjee, Esq.
Manackjee Cursetjee, Esq.

Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy—After the speech from the gentleman, who have preceded me, I will only express my hope, that every native of this Presidency, whether prince or peasant, will show his deep sympathy by contributing his mite to alleviate the distress, which has been the misfortune of our Irish fellow-subjects to suffer from famine in their country. Many of my countrymen labour under the misapprehension, that as they are not prosperous enough to subscribe large amounts, the small sums they can subscribe will not be appreciated, and therefore they might refrain from doing so. Let me assure them that the committee which is going to be appointed by this resolution, will be glad to receive the smallest amount that might be contributed by the people. [Applause.] I therefore sincerely trust that none will fail to come forward from mistaken modesty to contribute his mite to this laudable object, to show how deeply we sympathise with the governing race who not long ago most liberally subscribed with alacrity a magnificent sum of 80 lakhs of rupees to relieve distress amongst the unfortunate people of the Deccan and Southern India. [Applause.] With these brief remarks I beg to second the motion proposed by Honourable Mr. Mowat. [Applause.]

H. E. Admiral Gore-Jones—As an Irishman whose lot has thrown him in Bombay at the present moment, I should like just to make a few remarks, more especially with reference to what fell from the gentleman who seconded the last motion. In the first place I would remark that for once the sad condition of Irishmen is due a great deal more to the elements than to their own fault: because my countrymen are not always free from blame on these occasions. The rain seems to have rolled their crops, and the sun refused to ripen their fuel, or in other words, to dry their turf; and these, I believe, are the chief causes of the present condition of Irishmen. That the distress is real there can be no doubt, because we have it attested to by the Duchess of Marlborough, who, I believe, was the first person to call the attention of the English people to it, and secondly, we have the letter of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Therefore, attested as it is by these authorities, the distress must be real, and assistance must be urgently required. I got up to-day not so much to make a speech, as to mention a fact or two which came to my notice during the great distress in Ireland, which occurred many years ago. My father at that time was chairman of one of the great country committees in Tiperrary. They kept body and soul together in many thousands of people, and the rate at which they did it was something so marvellous, that I think it well to call it to the attention of the meeting, in connection with the remark of the last speaker that everyone should bring their mite if they cannot bring their pound. [Applause.] My father told me that for three years they kept life in many thousands of people, and when they came to add up the amount expended, they found that all the people who had been relieved were actually sustained at the rate of a penny farthing a day, and that that sum actually included some small assistance in clothing and a few blankets. This fact brings out in full relief the value of money that a penny farthing per head per day kept a large portion of the population in Ireland in life, not only in life but to a certain extent in health and strength, because nature kindly conforms to the altered state of things. It is a fact that the stomachs of the people during the time of the famine contracted, and when better times came back, they could not eat a full meal, at one time three pounds of potatoes, with a little salt or milk was enough for an Irishman, but it was found afterwards that they could not eat more than one pound, and it was not until afterwards that the stomatch regained its original elasticity. [Laughter.] I hope that everybody who can assist will do so, and recollect a rupee will go very far to alleviate the distress which exists in Ireland at the present time. [Applause.]

Surgeon-General Hunter proposed that Dr. Weir and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee should be appointed joint secretaries to the committee.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in seconding the motion, said—May it please your Excellency, The very eloquent speech of your Excellency and what has just fallen from the preceding able speakers, leaves me little to say on the subject for which we have met to-day. The personal interest which your Excellency has evinced by your presence here, on the very day of your departure to the scene of your arduous and extra duties, ensures to us the success which we expect will result from this meeting held under your Excellency's auspices. The sympathy which the distress in Ireland has excited in Bombay is manifested by the large number of gentlemen of all castes and creeds who have assembled here this evening; it is as spontaneous as it is sincere; it is another instance of what Bombay is in all such matters where public sympathy is required to alleviate the distress of suffering humanity. (Hear, hear.) The prominent name which Bombay has already gained cannot be allowed to be detracted from in the present instance. We all well remember that when India recently suffered from periodical famines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was not slow in extending its helping hand to the suffering ryots of this country; and it now becomes the duty of natives of all classes in this country to reciprocate its substantial sympathies. We may not, I fear, be able to repay in full the debt of gratitude but we must try to do what we can to the utmost of our comparatively limited resources to repay it at least in part. (Hear, hear.) I have much pleasure, therefore, with your Excellency's permission, in seconding the resolution just proposed by Surgeon-General Hunter. The secretaries named are, I think, all that could be wished. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., who is a gentleman of long and varied experience, has [redacted] am able to attest to the great [redacted] in our subscriptions, not only spending [redacted] appropriate way, and recommending the committee how it should be spent, but in getting in the funds which were so successfully dealt with on that occasion. I agree heartily and thoroughly in all that has been said in favour of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Dr. Weir, but Mr. Morarjee belongs to another section of the community, and the meeting will remember that that is decidedly the most wealthy part of the community, and if Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy's recommendation is carried out in its integrity, viz. :—that every man who has a rupee to spare shall bring it into the fund, Mr. Morarjee will be able to render the most valuable assistance. [Applause.] I don't think there is a gentleman in Bombay who is capable of bringing in a larger number of rupees from his own section of the community than the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass. [Hear, hear.]

The Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass—Already I am on the small committee, and I will do all in my power to assist the movement, but I don't think there is any necessity for adding a third name.

H. E. the Governor—I think it will be for the meeting to consider whether the valuable services of the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass will not be of more use to the cause we have in hand, as a member of the committee than as one of the secretaries. He is on this commitee—I don't know why Mr. Morarjee called it a small committee, it seems to me to be a very large and influential committee—[laughter]—and certain gentlemen who belong to this committee are sure, by what the Hon'ble Surgeon-General would call "the process of natural selection," to come to the front, and will handle what boatmen would call the "labour oar." (Laughter and hear, hear.) And I venture to think that Mr. Morarjee will be one of the "labour oars" of this committee. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney—If your Excellency thinks that the honourable gentleman will be as useful on the general committee, as on the list of secretaries, I have nothing further to urge; but my own experience on the subject is that gentlemen on the list of secretaries have been decidedly more useful than a general committee. It was so in connection with the last famine fund for India.

H. E. the Governor then took the sense of the meeting on the point, and as it appeared to be in favour of Mr. Morarjee's appointment his name was added to the motion.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master sugested that as they had one European, one Parsee, and one Hindu gentleman, as secretaries, it would be the proper thing to add the name of some Mahomedan gentleman. [Applause.] He, therefore, suggested that the name of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay should be added to the list. [Applause.]

After a brief discussion the meeting accepted the suggestion, and the motion as amended was carried unanimously.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest proposed that the Bank of Bombay should be requested to receive the subscriptions in aid of the proposed fund.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay seconded the motion, and in doing so said—Your Excellency, with your permission I will address the meeting for a few moments. The horrors of famine, as we know by bitter experience, are very bad in every country, especially in Europe where the cold adds to the distress and also to the destitution. So, gentlemen, you must bear in mind, that famine in Europe not only means starvation, but it means cold and makes a good supply of warm clothing necessary. As other speakers have said we are doing nothing but paying a debt of gratitude to the English people and to the people of the Unitded Kingdom for their assistance they so generously forwarded during our troubles. But in the case of Ireland we should be especially grateful. I don't mean to make an invidious distinction, but I may say, and I think every one will agree with me, that in all Indian questions which come before the House of Commons, the Irish members have invariably taken the part of the Indian people, [applause], and have always looked at matters from the Indian point of view. A glance over the debates of the House of Commons would convince you, gentlemen, that with the exception of a few independent gentlemen like the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Fawcett, the Irish members whose names are well-known, such as Mr. Sullivan and Mr O'Donnell, are the only members who have always taken the part of the people of India, and we must always show our sympathy with them in their distress, and gain their good will; for many matters are likely to arise in which their co-operation in that august assembly of the British nation will be of great use to the Indian people. [Applause.] But apart from this there is another consideration which we should not overlook. We are told that

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

[Applause.] And the distress which Irishmen are now suffering we have seen in our own country, and we must bear in mind that in doing any kind and charitable act, which, however great, I do not think, can compare with the charitable acts done by the people of the United Kingdom in days gone by, we are doing nothing more than our duty to humanity, a duty which binds mankind together. [Loud applause.]

Bishop Meurin moved a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in presiding at the meeting, and for his able conduct in the chair.

Mr. Nowrosjee Furdoonjee, in seconding the motion, said—I have one remark to make, and that is, that the Bombay community hears with regret the announcement which has recently been made that our worthy Governor will not long continue in office, (applause), and that he will quit the helm of affairs before long. As soon as this news had been promulgated in Bombay, I heard in all quarters a deep expression of regret at the announcement. (Applause.) We were in hopes that His Excellency would continue with us for the full term of his office, and do that zealous and useful words which we all know he has been doing ever since he set his foot in Bombay. (Applause.) He has been very energetic in the promotion of all public movements in this Presidency, and this departure will be greatly felt by those amongst whom he has been so zealously aboured. (Applause.)

H. E. the Governor—Gentlemen, although I am precluded by the terms of the resolution from putting it formally to you, yet I may be allowed in the briefest possible terms to acknowledge most cordially and heartily the kind manner in which it has been proposed and seconded. I consider that the city of Bombay has the entire claim to my services from morning to evening, so long as I am here. [Applause.] I won't say it is a pleasure to me, for all gentlemen who know me, know it is that, but I desire to say I am doing nothing more than what I consider to be my positive duty, and the inhabitants of this city are most welcome to my poor services, whenever they may be required—[applause]—and having undertaken to preside at this meeting you may be sure of my best endeavours to carry it to a successful conclusion. [Applause.] I desire to acknowledge most cordially the kind terms in which the resolution has been seconded by one of my native friends on my right, who is, I may say, one of the most independent, plain speaking, and outspoken man in this city. [Applause.] I am quite sure that whatever he says, is not said at all out of deference to what I may call my position; I know that what he has said he has said with thorough readiness and sincerity. [Applause.] I shall be proud if I may really believe in my own heart that what he says amounts to the sentiments of the majority of my fellow subjects. [Applause.] I feel that it is rather cruel to remind me already of the day when we must soon part. I desire to put off the recollection of that melancholy but inevitable event as long as I possibly can. I am still among you, and I shall not leave for some weeks yet—it may be months—but at any rate I have a few weeks longer to labour in the midst of you. [Applause.]

The proceedings then terminated.

MEETING IN MADRAS.

A PUBLIC meeting, called for the purpose of considering the distress alleged to exist in Ireland, and the best means of alleviating the same, was held on Monday evening in the Strangers' Room of the Madras Club. Present the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan, Brigadier General O'Connell, Dr. Furnell, Dr. Sibthorpe, Dr. McNally, and Messrs. A. Mackenzie, M. Gould, F. Rowlandson, A. C. Houston, C. Weir, the Rev. J. Colgan, the Ven-Archdeacon Drury, the Rev. A. W. Atkinson, Major Pigott, and Colonel Beresford. On the motion of Mr. Gould, General O'Connell was voted to the chair. It was then suggested that if there was any real necessity for calling a public meeting of the citizens, &c., his Grace the Governor should be asked to take the chair.

Mr. Gould said he did not expect his Grace would return for at least ten days.

The Chairman contended that whatever was to be done should be done at once. The Duke, he said, presided at the Mansion House Fund meeting, but that, perhaps, was an exceptional proceeding, and the chairmanship was undertaken by his Grace simply because it was a matter connected with the administration of the country. He did not, however, think the Governor would consent to preside at a meeting of the present kind.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kernan remarked that all the papers which he had seen gave no information of anything wrong up to the 23rd ultimo. They all knew, he said, that the Duchess of Marlborough had been collecting funds, but no information of the alleged distress had been conveyed through any channel up to the time of receipt of the despatch of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. It was necessary to know definitely what was the worst to be expected, otherwise no one would be able to decide whether hundreds of pounds or a few pounds only were required of them.

Colonel Beresford replied that he had received private letters announcing that the people in certain parts of Ireland were starving.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kernan enquired whether they were to be called on to subscribe to a Famine Fund or not. If it was alleged to be a famine, nothing of the kind, so far as he knew, existed. It was a mere matter of distress and nothing more. Until further and more definite information was received, however, as to the extent of that distress, he did not feel that the public of Madras could be called upon to do anything whatever, and he did not think they were in a condition to know what they could do until they obtained details as to what was the state of affairs in Ireland.

Mr. Gould contended that the information upon which those present were called to act emanated from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, whose word could not surely be doubted.

The Hon. Mr. Kernan reiterated his opinion that they would not be justified in calling any public meeting until they had further information.

It was then resolved to send the following message to the Mayor of Dublin, and the same was accordingly forwarded last Monday evening, viz. :—

"Your telegram has elecited great sympathy. Active measures commenced. Send particulars for public meeting."

A committee was also formed coeisting of all those present, Messrs. Rowlandson, Powell, and A. C. Houston, being nominated secretaries. It was also resolved that Mr. Gould be elected Provisional Treasurer.

The following subscriptions were then entered by those present, viz. :—

	Rs.
The Hon. Mr. James Kernan	500
H. O'Connell	300
C. R. Drury	100
C. Cooper	100
E. B. Powell	50
A. C. Houston	50
Aug. Wm. Atkinson	200
M. C. Furnell	100
W. Piggott	50
G. D. Beresford	50
J. Colgan	100
Michael Gould	500
Proprietor of *Athenæum*	50
J. Peddie	50
C. J. W. Sibthorpe	50
C. McNally	50
F. Rowlandson	50
A. Mackenzie	100
	2,450

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, 4,173 tons, Captain C. J. Brownrigg, will sail to-day for England, with 39 officers, 23 ladies and 30 children, and also 326 men, 58 women and 152 children. The following is the list of officers and their families :—

Colonel and Mrs H S Cochrane, 43rd Regt
Surg Major J C H Wright, A M D
Surg Major [redacted] A M D
[redacted]
Surg Major and Mrs [redacted] O'Sullivan, A M D
Surg Major and Mrs R Collins, A M D
Surg Major and Mrs E K O'Brien, A M D
Major and Mrs E G D Beagin, Staff Corps
Captain A J Poole, 67th Foot
Captain H Walpole, 4th Rifles
Captain and Mrs W C Mathews, 31st Regt
Captain E H Sartorius, 59th Regt
Captain F E Lindoe, 81st Regt
Captain J S White, 67th Regt
Captain W M Burt, R A
Captain R W Suddy, 63rd Regt
Captain T S Clarke, 60th Regt
Captain and Mrs F W [redacted] 5th Dragoon Guards
[redacted]
Quarter Master and Mrs W [redacted] Shea, 65th Foot
Vet Surg S Gillespie, R A
Lieut W Tenison, 63rd Foot
Lieut G G Williams, Staff Corps
Lieut A Pemberton, 4th Rifle Brigade
Lieut J M Schreiber, 2-16th Foot
Lieut J A Campbell, 92nd Foot
Lieut D J O Taylor, 1-25th Foot
Surg D C Davidson, I M D
2nd Lieut T Y Whittingdale, 1-5th Foot
2nd Lieut C R Burn, 8th Hussars

THE REPORT OF THE LAW COMMISSION.

THE report of the Law Commission is, perhaps, the most impressive document ever yet issued by, or under the authority of, the Government of India. When Puff explained the vast significance of Lord Burleigh's Nod he did not let in more light on the subject than Mr. Whitley Stokes,—if he is the author of the present stupendous essay,—has poured, now, over the aims and objects of codification. A sense of the littleness of human things bears down one's mind as the mighty paragraphs roll on. What is man compared with the glorious idea of a perfect system of codified law? What is war, famine, or pestilence? When we are privileged to contemplate the progress of the supreme thought emanating from the codifier's brain, one begins to understand the alleged decay of Christianity; Codification is taking its place. Science and religion have at last been made one, and the result is Codification. It is terrible to think that the prophet of the new faith should have been going about all this time with the burden of his mighty mission on his shoulders, and have been tormented, in his subordinate character as a member of the Viceroy's Council, with petty trifles like the Afghan question, or direct taxes. It is like disturbing Buddha engaged in contemplating "Om," and asking him what he would have for dinner. Just listen to what is necessary, according to the present Gospel of codification, before one can, so to speak, purify the mind for the reception of rudimentary ideas on the subject. "The impressions received from a study and application of one branch of the law can not be cast off in expounding and applying another; nor is it possible that really just and philosophical conceptions of law as an organic structure should gain possession of the minds of the community, or even of the legal profession, unless the minor generalizations embodied in particular laws, centre in higher generalisations drawn from the elementary truths of human nature and experience." Observe that no just and philosophical "conception" even of "law as an organic structure,"—new and awful name, by-the-bye, for the divinity to which the present report does poojah,—can only be obtained by a person who first goes into training by performing the extraordinary feats with generalizations described above. A person destined to become a high priest of the organic structure would of course have to begin like a young acrobat at two years old, drawing the elementary truths of human nature and experience into his system, with his maternal nourishment, and getting them well worked up into generalizations of the first degree about the time of life usually devoted to cricket. His young soul would always be burdened with the feeling that the logical development of one set of laws, might be vitiated by some underlying conception, and that the "latent antinomy" is likely to arise again. Then he must never forget that "society is in a state of flux" in India and that the result may "differ widely from the course of evolution of modern institutions in Europe from their germs in the dark ages." These principles, the report goes in to explain, though of the highest importance, are "yet to obvious almost for statement." Just as Lothair, in Bret Hart's parody, after being shown pearls worth only a thousand pounds a-piece, says, "now show me some expensive ones,"—so the writers of the present report, having got their higher and lower generalisations nicely stratified being well on their guard against latent antinomy flux, and modern evolution, pass on to more complicated ideas connected with the work of making laws for India. "A mere empirical acquaintance with affairs," they explain, may become a snare in the presence of new combinations; and in meeting the foreseen difficulties of the future, it is unsafe to yield to the suggestions of unsystematic thought or of no thought at all, which are dear to indolence, dogmatism, and mental impatience." There is a meaning in this, no doubt, as in the verses in "Alice." All mimsey were the Borogroves and the mome raths outgrabe. Did the Law Commission bear that in mind? However, shortly after the passage just quoted, we come to a remark in plain English, which illuminates the page like a flash of lightning. "Legislation," we are told, "has for the time become distasteful, scientific legislation a kind of bug-bear." That's so,—as the Americans say, and can't be soer, and all that need be added is *si causam quæris, circumspice*.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Vienna Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writing on the 8th Jan. says :—Approaching events in Central Asia are beginning to attract the attention of Austrian statesmen. With what force will the Russian advance on Merv be effected? what is the exact distance from Merv to Herat? and what were the stipulations of the Anglo-Persian Treaty after the defeat of the Shah's army by Sir James Outram and General Havelock, in 1857? Questions as these have suggested themselves at headquarters here such within the last fortnight, that is to say, since the intelligence received directly and indirectly from Central Asia, has left no doubt that Russia has a far more formidable task in view than the punishment of the Turcomans and the occupation of Merv. A very important item of information that reached Vienna through an eminently trustworthy channel is calculated to increase the interest with which everything connected with the contemplated expedition to Merv has been followed. It is announced that General Kauffman is taking the necessary measures to concentrate an army of 250,000 to 300,000 men at and near Merv. Of course, the number of troops composing the two columns of the Russian expedition, whatever their numbers may be, will not by a long way approach the above figures, but the Russians have already arranged for the co-operation of the Bokharians and Khivians; and now we hear that they are negotiating, through special emissaries, with some of the Turcoman tribes, as also with the Karamans and other warrior clans of Central Asia. These people have for centuries past constituted the most formidable combatant element in the world. Industry and agriculture are unknown to them, and they live exclusively upon the produce of raids into their neighbours' territory. As long as they operate separately, nothing beyond these periodical incursions are to be apprehended from them; and, as there has not been for many years a recognised chief to gather them into one body of fighting men, their modern history has been uninteresting and uneventful. But the same elements are to be found amongst them as were employed by the Tartar warrior Tamerlane in the fifteenth century. The hordes that were then the scourge of Asia exist in still greater numbers at the present day, and it is upon them that General Kauffman reckons for the execution of his plan of operations. Decorations and presents are being lavished upon their chiefs by the Russian Government; promises of abundant plunder and booty are held out to them. In fact, we know from recent experience with what consummate skill Russia is wont to contract such alliances. From Khiva it would take an advancing army about seventeen days to reach Merv. The march from Bokhara, *via* Marizon Shahr to Merv, is about 280 miles. Thus Russia's allies will be within easy reach of the basis of operations. General Kauffman's ultimate object is, according to all appearances, a *coup de main* on Herat for which purpose a plausible pretext will not be wanting. It was Alexander the Great who, on his way to India, first pronounced Herat to be the key to the Hindu Peninsula, and erected the first fortifications on that all-important strategic position. Herat is now what it was then, and as such it would be of priceless value to Russia. The plain by which it is surrounded is fertile and well watered, and even a large army such as General Kauffman will have under his command could find provisions in plenty. But a few months ago those who predicted that Russia would capture and keep Merv were treated with very limited credence, and now most likely the tidings that Herat is the real destination of General Kauffman's army will encounter numerous scepticism. We must leave them to their doubts, and hope that in responsible quarters precautionary measures, justified by the circumstances, are under consideration.

The Shah of Persia is to undertake a pilgrimage to Meeched, not to Dekka, as has been erroneously announced. Meeched is situated in the Khorassan territory, not far from the frontier, and in the neighbourhood there is the tomb of some saint. The Shah will be accompanied by an escort equal in numbers to an army corps. He starts early in the coming spring, and the fact that he has already performed the same pilgrimage once before and that it is not customary for Eastern Sovereigns to undertake these pious expeditions twice leads to the supposition that Persia will play a part in the development of the Central Asian question.

I can confidently state that the Shah's Government is on the best of terms with our own, and there would be nothing surprising if the friendly relations existing at present between Teheran and London were eventually to lead to certain modifications in the Anglo-Persian Treaty concluded two-and-twenty years ago, which stipulates that Persia shall, under no pretext whatsoever, send troops to Herat.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

IN view of what has recently transpired at Tchikislar, the following description by the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* will be found interesting :—

TCHIKISLAR, Nov. 23.

Tchikislar is every day getting a more settled look. The Russians, like the Spaniards at the siege of Granada, seem to design demonstrating to the Tekke Turcomans, their intention to prosecute the expedition to the end by constructing a permanent settlement on the site of their former temporary camp. During my absence at Chatte fresh traders arrived in large numbers, and the hurried booths which formerly existed have been replaced by substantial wooden houses. The civilian quarter alone consists of four streets of these constructions and several outlying kibitkas and tents, where the latest arrivals are momentarily established. We have two watchmakers, a druggist, and a money changer, several restaurants, half-a-dozen hardware dealers, as many tabacco merchants, and an infinity of drinking shops. In fact, so great is the demand for alcoholic drinks of every description that every establishment, be its primary business what it may, invariably displays its serried rows of *vodka* and brandy bottles, reaching from floor to ceiling behind the counter. With the exception of the *vodka*, which is usually on a par with its ordinary standard (not a very high one), these drinks are simply execrable and unwholesome to the last degree, while at the same time exorbitant prices are demanded, as indeed in the case with all other commodities sold at Tchikislar.

Considerable numbers of Persians and Tartars have taken up their abode here, and, as usual, live in a street by themselves, where they vend melons, pomegranates, apples, and other vegetables, or dispense glasses of weak tea from their great brass samovars. The purely military portions of the camp lie northward and eastward of the trading quarter. The latter is separated from the Etat-major by the line of tramway which, running from the extremity of the long landing-[redacted] in a south easterly direction to the [redacted] This pier or landing stage [redacted] ciently exten[redacted] and small gunboats [redacted] venience in the case of landing troop[redacted] to be available for even middle-sized coasting [redacted] it must be extended at least four or five hundred yards further out. A custom-house is among the latest additions. Formerly, as the entire of the exciseable goods came direct from Russian ports, there was no examination of the cargoes. Taking advantage of this, Armenian speculators had European merchandise, spirites especially, sent to thea Caspian via Russia, avoiding the duty, as the goods were stated to be *in transitu* for Persia. Once clear of Baku or Astrachan there was little difficulty experienced in landing the cargoes at Tchikislar instead of Enzebe. Even in case of being obliged to proceed to the latter port with the ostensible intention of disembarking the goods there, the wretched, ill-paid, mercenary Persian officials were easily compounded with. Morever, taking advantage of the absence of revenue officers, some Armenians had commenced the wholesale manufacture of vodka and other spirits in the camp itself, which they sold at an enormous profit. Hence the establishment of the Custom house. A small brick bath-house, too, has been erected here, for about one shilling, one can have a Russian bath. This consists of sitting for a quarter of an hour in a room heated almost to suffocation to produce a copious perspiration, after which scalding water is poured over one by bucket fulls, untill he is in a parboiled condition. Friction with rough towels follows, and the bath is over.

The large ambulance tents having been sent on to Chatte and Duzul Olum, the hospital establishment here consists of two dozen kibitkas ranged in parallel rows. Each hut contains from three to four beds. This is a great improvement on the large windy tents at least in the colder weather now setting in. Owing to the construction of these native huts, the ventilation is perfect, without the risk of a draught. They are warm and thoroughly rain proof, and patients suffering from contagious diseases can be thoroughly isolated, the surgical cases being lodged in seperate kibitkas. The telegraph line to Asterabad connecting with the Indo-European wires is in thorough working order, and messages in European languages can be forwarded to all parts of Europe. Formerly telegrams had to be sent by post to Baku, whence they were wired to Tiflis. These telegrams direct from Tchikislar are, of course, subject to the direct censorship of the military authorities, which in case of intelligence of an unfavourable kind is often very inconvenient for the sender and it is sometimes more expedient even to submit to the fifteen days' delay which sometimes occurs in transmission by post to the other side of the Caspian on account of the comparative latitude as regards messages despatched from Baku. Up to the present no attempt has been made to construct a telegraph line to Chatte. The difficulty of protecting it would be too great. The Baku-Krasnavodsk cable has been successfully laid, and is now in full working order, but owing to there being no line from Krasnavodsk to Tchikislar it is of no service to us here. I hear that a second cable is to be laid between the two stations, along the coast, a land line being impossible owing to the Turcomans.

Tchikislar is to be thoroughly organized, and the Etat-Major is preparing a gound plan for its symmetrical arrangement. The traders will be obliged to conform to the new arrangement. Plots will be allotted to builders, and a small rent and licence will probably be demanded from the occupiers. This latter regulation, if put in force, will probably lessen the influx of settlers, for up to the present trade has been prefectly untrammeled by any kind of impost. The extreme flatness of the site of Tchikislar, and its small elevation above the sea level, have their inconveniences. The sand which overlies the white marl and blackish-blue loam is always moist, even during the hottest seasons of the year; and in rainy weather, even inside the tents and huts, object such as trunks and boxes lying on the earth become rotten and mouldy. Among the troops, who have no bedding of any kind save an indifferent blanket, this moisture is a fruitful source of rheumatism and other maladies, and aggravates to a great degree the dysentery which is so prevalent. Moreover, when a westerly wind of any force sets in the sea water is forced a long way inland, and the portions of the camp nearest the shore are often completely inundated. It has been found necessary in some places to dig trenches and raise dykes to lessen this periodic flooding. The Turcomans living close by the sea marge invariably erect their kibitkas on a raised platform of beaten earth, surround by a deep trench, thus securing a dry floor and immunity from inundation. At Tchikislar I have frequently seen the stacks of fire-wood built seventy or eighty yards from the usual water marge, on the prevalence of a westerly wind, resemble so many islands a hundreds yards out to sea. This wind is specially dangerous for sailing vessels anchored off the coast. Should they drag their anchors, nothing can save them from running aground, and even though this does not happen, should the sea run any way high, their bottoms are smashed by thumping against the sand. To be safe from this, vessels must anchor, five or six miles out, so as to be in at least fifteen-fathom water; and then the work of landing cargo becomes tedious in the extreme. As a rule, vessels run in as close to the shore as possible; small ships into nine and eight fathoms; steamers into twelve. On the slightest sign of an in-shore wind, they raise anchor, and either stand out to sea or run into harbour at Ashurada, six hours' steaming southward. Should Tchikislar ever become the important place, which the late General Lazareff believed it would, something must necessarily be done to remedy this state of things. The shallow water gives facilities for the building of extensive piers, and the sandy bottom might easily be excavated to a reasonable depth. Till something of the kind be done, Tchikislar must ever be but a precarious base of operations for a numerous army or extensive settlements further inland.

Now that people's minds are not occupied by active operations, a good deal of gossiping takes place in the camp. Among other subjects, there is a good deal of talk about a modification of the former route when the new expedition marches against the Tekkes. A more southerly line is hinted at even south of the Attrek—so as to be within the zone of cultivated territory which fringes the line of hills running eastward. This, too, would be a more direct route towards Askabad and Merv than that followed during the late operations. Officers over and over again express a longing to be able to march along the southerly line, and I have formerly heard a general officer regret that Asterabad and its line of territory had been restored to Persia. Its possession now would be invaluable. I have heard the opinion freely expressed that both ethnologically and physically the line of the Elburz mountains is the true natural northern limit of Persian territory. North of it except in a few towns, her sway is certainly limited enough.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ACBAR COTTON MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Share Bazaar, by order of Thucker Cooverjee Leladhur, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Peerbhoy Khimjee—

16 Shares in the Akbar Cotton Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, numbered 29 to 36, 93 95, 98 to 101, and 145.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder by order of Meersamull Shewbux, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Abdool Rahman Dada—

85 Teak Squares.

On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Darashaw—

67 Teak Posts.

On account and at the risk of Vishbhoosandass Cureondass—

16 Tons Teak Scantlings marked G. S.

To close account—

100 Tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 „ Grey Dhoties.
3 cases T Red Prints.
2 „ Umbrellas.

On account and at the risk of Ardaseer Aspandiarjee—

B L out of 6 13 } 33 bundles weighing 264 s Gold Thread.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd February, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency—

A quantity of Commissariat stores.

On THURSDAY, the 5th prox., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c., the property of Major V. Birch.

The property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Memon Mohlla, or Beebee Jan Street, outside the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property by order of Messrs. Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and Hoosein Noor Mahomed, the Mortgagees thereof, and at the risk of Jillaykhabaee, widow of Memon Hajee Ally Shariff, Khatijabaee, widow of Memon Ismail Shariff, Hajrabaee, wife of Memon Abba Dada, and Yemnabaee, wife of Memon Hajee Ahmed Cassum, the Mortgagors thereof.

All that piece of fazendary land, measuring about eighty-five feet in length, and about twenty-seven and a half feet in breadth, situated on the east side of and fronting Copper-smith street, also called Beebee Jan street, in the Mandvee Registration sub-district, outside the Fort in Bombay, with the messuage, bearing No. 70 in the books of the Bombay Municipality standing thereon, and which said land is bounded on the north by the property of Memon Hajee Cassum Noor Mahomed, on the east by the property of Moolee Deva, on the south by the property of Memon Adamjee Jamal, and on the west by the said Beebee Jan Street, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Memon Hajee Ally Shariff and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants together with the appurtenances.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to the Vendor's Attorney, Mr. Moreshwar Lakshmanjee, at his office, 35, Medow Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome English mahogany rosewood Indian open work, and Deschamp's household furniture, full toned Piano by Soundy, rich oilpaintings, excellent table ornaments and clocks. At 3 p.m., handsome carriages with fast trotting chesnut Arab mares and splendid double harness, guns and swords, &c., on the second floor of No. 58, Hornby Row, Fort, next to the Railway Terminus Hotel.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd February 1880, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction (without reserve) at the above residence, the whole of the above very rich [illegible], drawing and bed room furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., &c., the property of C. Bonneville, Esq. (on account of removal).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1880.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool and AGREEABLE in HOT SEASON.

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Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips, Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers of 4, 6, 8, 12, 18, 20, 24 36. 63 and 100 lights, and Wall Lamps from 1 to 6 lights in handsomely coloured or gilded glasses.

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Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

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English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

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J. N. also undertakes to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

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Bombay, 2nd October 1879

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FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
	½ do	10	do.
F	do	10	do.
FF	do	11	do.

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Forks—Table	„	„	22.
„ Dessert	„	„	16.
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[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

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